

Saturday Night

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The Status of Private Schools in Canada



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Saturday Night

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Editor:
Arnold Edinborough

Managing Editor:
Herbert McManus

Business Editor:
R. M. Baiden

Art Director:
Alan Mercer

Contributing Editors: John A. Irving, Mary Lowrey Ross, Maxwell Cohen (International Affairs), John Gellner (Military Affairs), Edwin Copps (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York), Beverley Nichols (London), Robert Jamieson (Montreal).

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INSIDE STORY

THE COVER: The main entrance to Osler Hall and the Library at Trinity College School, Port Hope, one of Canada's independent schools.

Private schools in Canada are booming as never before. Why? What have they to offer as against the elaborate and carefully organized system of public education? **Arnold Edinborough** examines the structure, tells of the emphasis on character-building, tradition and individual instruction which these schools give. But there are some defects as well. The report begins on Page 9.

In June the people of Quebec will choose a successor to the late **Maurice Duplessis**, undisputed ruler of the Province for many years. How his shadow still hangs over the political scene is told by **Gerald Taaffe** on Page 12 in a discussion of three recent books. Taaffe, who took his post-graduate studies at the University of Chicago and the Sorbonne, is a well-known Quebec political commentator.

Major General (retired) **F. F. Worthington**, CB, MC, MM, one of Canada's distinguished soldiers, is known as the father of the Canadian Armored Corps. He was, in 1938, the first Commandant of the Canadian Armored Fighting Vehicles School at Camp Borden; during the war he was GOC 4th Canadian Armored Division overseas and ended his military career as GOC Pacific Command. From 1948 to 1957 he was Co-ordinator of Civil Defence for Canada. In "Pattern for Survival" beginning on Page 14, he examines thoroughly the new planning for organization and operations at home in the event of atomic attack — the first realistic approach to the problem.

Will Canadian labor — led by the steelworkers — take a new approach in the next round of bargaining? This approach is a sharing of profits, from increased productivity, among shareholders, labor and consumers and involves the matter of prices which management has hitherto regarded as sacred and not to be discussed. **Robert Jamieson**, SN's Montreal contributing editor, tells on Page 35 how the steelworkers union intends to change this attitude.

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Letters

The Very Exception

I protest most strongly against the article "Why Canadians Are Badly Informed", by Bill Boss, in your April 30 issue.

The reason "Canadians Are Badly Informed" lies in such articles as this. We are the very exception to the strictures of Boss on the lack of correspondents abroad for Canadian newspapers. But we are not mentioned once in his tirade against Canadian newspapers generally.

Yet *The Globe and Mail* is the only newspaper shown in the illustration accompanying the article, and the *Globe and Mail* is also featured on the front cover over the caption "Canada's Press: Is It Doing Its Job?"

The obvious implication by association is that we, too, keep Canadians badly informed.

By reason of our staff correspondents across Canada and abroad, and the services of *The Times* of London, *The New York Times*, and the *London Observer*, we claim that we have the most complete news service of any newspaper on the American continent.

The accompanying clipping from *The New York Times* shows that this internationally-minded newspaper agrees to the extent of allowing us to advertise this claim in their columns.

I suggest that the least amends you can make is to publish this protest.

The Globe and Mail J. L. COOPER
TORONTO Executive Assistant

No ADS, Mr. Thomson!

Mr. Boss' article on Canadian newspapers and their limitations [SN: April 30] with regard to foreign news and comment was an excellent one. But there seems to be a fundamental weakness in Canadian newspapers which he did not specifically mention.

Do we not lack a really first-rate leading national paper? By that I mean a paper of the standard of *The Times*, other London dailies and the *New York Times*. These papers are read by people all over their respective countries and also all over the world. Our papers by comparison are small and parochial. They are of little interest to anyone outside a very narrow area. In fact they are advertisement papers rather than newspapers, because their main object appears to be securing advertising lineage rather than producing a

first-class newspaper. This, I suppose, is understandable since operating costs are high and circulations small. The result is usually a bulky hodge-podge of poorly edited news and articles by second-rate writers mixed up with photographs of newly appointed vice-presidents of obscure corporations and ugly advertisements of automobile hardware, loins of pork and celery heads.

It will be argued, of course, that Canada is a very large country with a scattered population. But with modern communications (air freight etc.) surely it would be possible to deliver a newspaper quite quickly to all our main population centres? I believe that a very large number of people would be prepared, if necessary, to pay a premium for a really first-class paper and the benefits in fostering national unity and prestige would be incalculable to say nothing of the tangible benefits that would undoubtedly accrue from international circulation.

I hope Roy Thomson has his eye on this situation. To publish such a paper will require courage, imagination, and plenty of money; but it will produce rich dividends.

Canada also lacks a really first-class financial paper. We do have one weekly of sorts, but it, too, is a hodge-podge of vast advertising lineage, stale news and out-of-date stock market quotations. We badly need one of the same class as the *Financial Times* or *Wall Street Journal*. Even if it had only four pages and was published once a week to start with, it would be better than nothing, and the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges would certainly benefit from the international circulation of accurate, up-to-date financial news and mature, intelligent comment.

How about this, too, Mr. Thomson?

PATRICK M. AUSTEN
STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE

Beardless Bards?

Bill Boss is quite wrong [SN: April 30] when he says that Canadian publishers have "ignored their responsibilities in the arts."

On this remote daily, of 25,000 circulation, we print the columns of Alan Jarvis (the "national accomplishment" which Boss claims we ignore) and Robertson Davies, writing on books. Locally, we have six people writing regularly on

theatre, music, art, records, movies and TV — if this qualifies as an art form.

All this is done, mind you, without a single beard — an ornament we miss since Bill Boss fled the stern realities of journalism for the lush pastures of PR and teaching.

STUART KEATE
Publisher, *Victoria Daily Times*

Editor's note: When did Robertson Davies shave last?

On the Spot

In your article on the Canadian press by Bill Boss, you omit to point out that *The Montreal Star* also has bureaux in Bonn, Germany and Paris, France, in addition to New York, Washington and London, England.

Moreover *The Montreal Star* has sent its own staff members, notably Gerald Clark, and others, to all parts of the world where news is brewing. Clark's recent series and on-the-spot coverage of the South African situation came not long after his news reports from India, China, Russia, etc. etc.

STANLEY HANDMAN
Director of Public Relations
The Montreal Star

On Being Canadian

I read with interest in "Comment of the Day", [SN: April 16] the brief review and criticism of Dr. Lorne Pierce's new book: *A Canadian Nation*. In it you make mention of a quotation from an article of mine which Dr. Pierce has included in his book. In your criticism you state that neither Dr. Pierce nor I has been able to discover what a Canadian actually is.

I am grateful to you for raising this matter for it is, I believe, important. I suspect, however, that a complete and adequate description or definition of the typical citizen of any country is a difficult, if not impossible task; this because, in the nature of things, human beings differ in many respects from each other.

The problem is further complicated in respect of Canada because Canada is very much a nation in the making, and Canadians trace their origins, either recently or over longer intervals, from a great variety of sources and peoples from nearly every part of the world. This is why I and, I suspect, Dr. Pierce have

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preferred to state the qualities which we would like to think were or will be typical of Canada and Canadians.

Any attempt to define a typical Canadian would be an amusing and interesting exercise but I suspect a rather lengthy one as well, and when it was completed practically every Canadian would disagree with it because it would have little resemblance to him or to her.

VANCOUVER N. A. M. MACKENZIE
President, University of British Columbia

Byng vs. King

I would like to comment on your Ottawa letter of 16 April although I did not see the televised biography of Mackenzie King that Edwin Copps has criticized. CBC reception is poor here in "Canada South" except during Royal Visits.

The CBC biographers may have been unfair to King in many ways but Mr. Copps is being less than fair to Lord Byng in his description of the 1926 constitutional crisis. Byng's term of office coincided with one of those rare periods in the history of responsible government when no party had a clear majority of the "elected representatives of the Canadian people" and an official whose ordinary function is that of a figurehead had to make important decisions.

Eugene Forsey's scholarly study of the power of dissolution of Parliament upholds Byng's actions in the light of constitutional precedents.

LOS ANGELES JOSEPH A. BOUDREAU

The Horse's Mouth

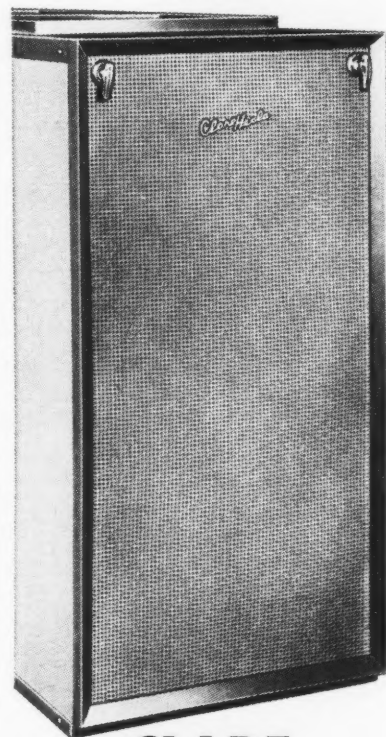
Mr. Copps calls the CBC's recent broadcasts on Mr. Mackenzie King "A Distorted Image" of that gentleman. His own comments on the broadcasts certainly present a "distorted image" of the 1926 constitutional crisis. Mr. Copps has evidently been a sitting duck for Liberal propagandists; but even at that he has, against strenuous competition, produced a masterpiece of wrong-headed defiance of the facts.

I cannot trespass on your space to give the evidence and arguments here. But Mr. Copps can find them set out at, I fear, tedious length in a book I wrote nearly twenty years ago, *The Royal Power of Dissolution of Parliament in the British Commonwealth*. Material which appeared since I wrote has destroyed one precedent I cited (one of about fifty), and there are a very few minor errors which I have discovered myself (and in every instance, correction of the error weakens Mr. King's case). Otherwise, Mr. Copps will search in vain for refutation of a single fact or argument I presented.

My own comments on Mr. King's conduct in the Byng and Ralston cases were

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SATURDAY NIGHT

merely that he was "ruthless", and that in each case he professed the most ardent affection for his victim. I cannot recall that I said one word about his motives or purpose, which, good, bad or indifferent, were wholly beside the point I was making.

Mr. King would, surely, hardly have been pleased to have his spiritualism described as a "hobby" (the weirdest use of that word I have ever seen), or to have it compared to bricklaying or stamp-collecting.

The first evening's programme on Mr. King I did not see. I am rather inclined to agree with Mr. Copps that the second gave a "distorted image", with an altogether disproportionate emphasis on the spiritualism, and some plain irrelevancies (what light does it shed on Mr. King to hear that Mr. Diefenbaker never voted for him?). But Mr. Copps' sycophantic counterblast is not much better.

OTTAWA

EUGENE FORSEY

King and Friend

I do agree with your Mr. Edwin Copps [SN: April 16] that the recent CBC television biography of the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King produced a distorted image of this statesman who built a world-wide reputation as an economist, statesman and leader during his lifetime.

The purpose of this letter, however, is to inform you that the "Canadian Spitfire pilot" with whom the late Prime Minister is shown shaking hands was actually an American who enlisted in the Canadian Air Force at the outset of hostilities. His name is "Tex" Ash; his nickname indicating the State from which he originated. He was a fighter pilot with 411 Squadron (Canadian) in England and was later shot down and became a prisoner of war. I believe he is now residing in England. "Tex" and I spent some time together both in 411 Squadron and in the P.O.W. camps in Germany.

MONTREAL

EDMUND T. ASSELIN

How Many Peters?

It is maybe too late a date to reproach Mr. Peters for having been a Nazi in 1933. Many were Nazis out of ignorance, some out of a sense of national and economic disaster, and very many out of a sense of burning hatred for which only a trained psychiatrist could find a key.

But the fact is that after 27 years Mr. Peters still proudly remembers the day which started a worldwide disaster and is, as a matter of fact, recommending the same course for Canada. This I find extremely frightening.

How many Mr. Peters in Canada? How many in Germany? How many in the world? God help us, if the forces of sanity will not outweigh them.

TORONTO

(MRS.) CATHERINE KEMENY

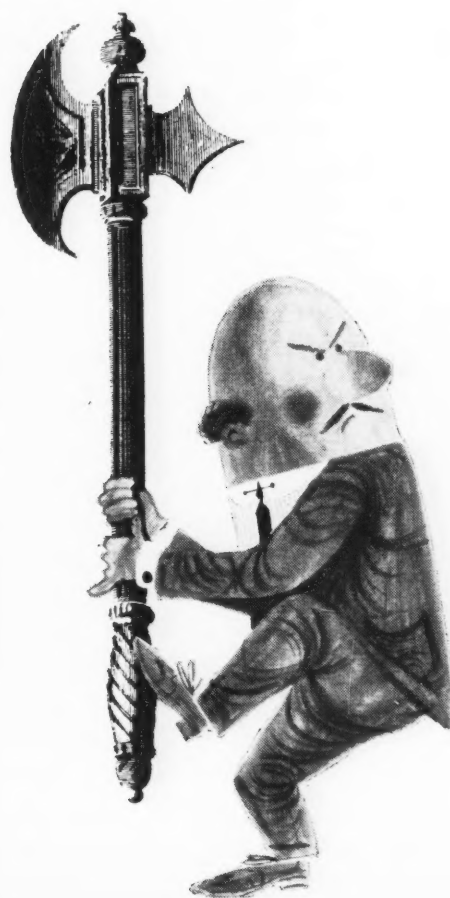
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Comment of the Day

Comic Warfare

SOMEBODY SHOULD cut off the supply of comic books to the White House and the Pentagon. Reading the adventures of Buzz Sawyer and Steve Canyon seems to have gone to the heads of those who command the United States Air Force (as commander in chief of all United States forces, President Eisenhower must at least share the blame). How else can one explain the utter stupidity of the spy flights which caused such a furore last week?

Even if such a spy scheme were necessary—and the allies of the United States do not agree that it is — its operation should have been suspended for some time before the Summit meeting.

No single act of the United States could have better suited Mr. Khrushchov's propaganda. Nothing could have put the Western allies in a more impossible or more false position.

But if, despite the wishes of its allies, the United States Air Force was determined to send planes on such a mission, they should at least provide themselves with a faster plane or take some action to foil the radar screens in the country over which they were going to fly.

If a Russian plane were to come over our territory we could track it instantly and the NATO ring of defences could put it out of action as swiftly as the Russian rocket did the American one. It needs no super-rocket to down a far-from-super reconnaissance plane.

Perhaps on balance, however, we should see that the Pentagon generals just read their comic books better. In the comic strips the hero has enough sense not to be found out, for in this queer twilight world of military amorality that is the cardinal sin. It is not what you do it is what you get away with. Neither Steve Canyon nor Buzz Sawyer would have tried to get away with what Francis G. Powers tried to do over Sverdlovsk.

Sheltered Life

IT IS CLEAR from the article on civil defence by General Worthington which appears elsewhere in this issue (Pages 14-20) that the federal government is trying nobly to meet its obligations in planning for our survival in the event of an atomic attack. But there is one feature which is lacking—a shelter program.

Protective shelters against nuclear fall-

out are not a new subject. Ten years ago a plan was mooted whereby no loan would be forthcoming from Central Mortgage and Housing unless a shelter were incorporated in the plans for the house being built. This idea was shelved. In November of last year again the CD organization issued a pamphlet which said rather lamely: "The government will, at

Honoris Causa

(May is convocation time in Canada —
News Report)

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What's common to all
Irrespective of rank?
The face in the news
And the cash in the bank

VIC

an early date, publish a pamphlet giving detailed suggestions for those wishing to provide this kind of protection for their families." We are still waiting for this pamphlet.

But it will take more than a free pamphlet to achieve this vitally necessary part of any survival plan. As the State of New York has found, after exhaustive study, a shelter program cannot succeed without financing and tax relief measures. The New York State authority therefore recommends that long term loans at low interest rates should be included for shelters under the National Housing Act and that such shelters should not be assessable for tax purposes in the normal real estate assessment.

Obviously the federal government will have to take a lead. But none of the new

government buildings completed recently have any provision for shelter. And if the government does not provide them, how can it expect the ordinary citizen to do so?

Without such shelters, talk of survival is nonsense. The government must start constructing them, must agree to provide money to home-owners to construct their own, and generally encourage provincial and municipal governments to assist wherever possible. For though the individual Canadian must assume some responsibility in this matter (after all the life he saves will be his own), he will not do it unless he is prodded or enticed. Yet without a shelter program, the whole top-heavy system of planning and training now being directed from Ottawa is not worth the reams of paper that it is being written on.

Political Doctors

THE SASKATCHEWAN general election is beginning to limber up very nicely. There is certainly going to be a first-rate row between the CCF politicians who want to introduce socialized medicine there and the provincial doctors who have subscribed almost one hundred thousand dollars to help educate the public against such an eventuality.

Let us first admit that a state system of medicine is not necessarily, or even likely, to be Communistic—England under Mr. Harold Macmillan can scarcely be so described, and yet its system is working well.

Let us next admit that bureaucrats are often, but not always, empire-builders who will multiply paper work if they are given half a chance. Such multiplication of paperwork, if it requires attention by doctors, must take time away from them which they might otherwise use in healing people.

On the other side let it be equally admitted that the increasing cost of medical care can sometimes prove disastrous to people involved in a severe accident or suffering from a lingering disease. These people should be able to look after themselves by the payment of a reasonable premium even though a normal insurance company would not accept them as risks.

Basically, all the talk of socialized medicine arises because people are frightened by high costs and doctors are equally frightened by the idea of political control. Since we only fear what we don't know, would it not be better for

the various provincial medical associations to investigate how to meet costs by a prepaid scheme and for the people to put their trust in these professional organizations rather than in the promises of politicians seeking power?

At the present moment, what with the doctors playing politics and the politicians attempting to play doctor, the public is bound to lose. Rational investigation, cool appraisal and a taking of medical matters out of the political arena would surely benefit everybody. And though this may not now be possible in Saskatchewan, medical associations in other provinces would be wise to take some constructive action immediately.

Shrinking Canada

RECENTLY IN THESE columns we were pointing out the difficulty of deciding what kind of a person a typical Canadian is. This past week we have been thinking that it is almost as difficult to describe what Canada itself is.

It used to be a young country. But with arrangements for a centenary getting under way in Ottawa, we can scarcely call ourselves young any more. Even if we date our age from the Statute of Westminster, that is almost thirty years ago.

But we did think that we were safe in calling Canada a big country and could impress our European friends by the vast distances which we are apt to travel. The latest press release from TCA even knocks this on the head.

After its first full month of trans-continental jet operation, using two Douglas DC-8 jetliners TCA has once cut down the total flying time between Vancouver and Montreal to 3 hours and 57 minutes. On this abnormally swift flight the airplane averaged "an amazing 600 miles per hour".

But averaging out for the whole month, the flying time Eastbound was 4 hours and 40 minutes, Westbound 5 hours and 27 minutes.

The old gag about whether you had seen your uncle in Vancouver at the weekend has little point any more. You can, in one day, leave Toronto, see your uncle in Vancouver for lunch, go to your aunt's in Victoria for tea, and be back at your office in Toronto the next morning at 9 o'clock.

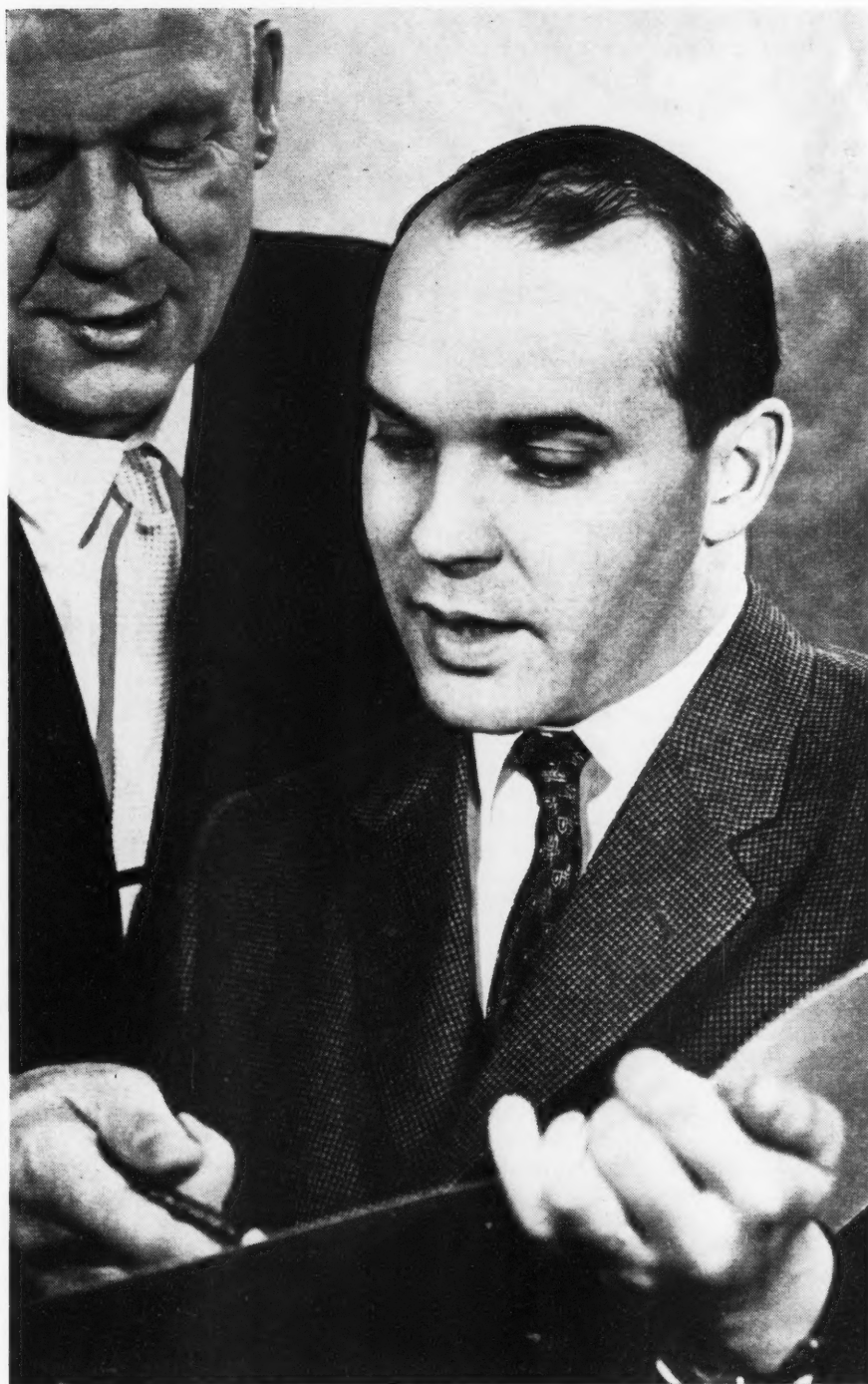
Ah, progress!

Quote of the Week

AT AN ADVERTISING convention recently in Toronto, a speaker said: "The Canadian woman is *all* woman. She is built like a woman, her mind works like a woman's, her attitudes are feminine."

That's the sort of stuff you go to a convention to hear! That's news!

MAY 28th, 1960



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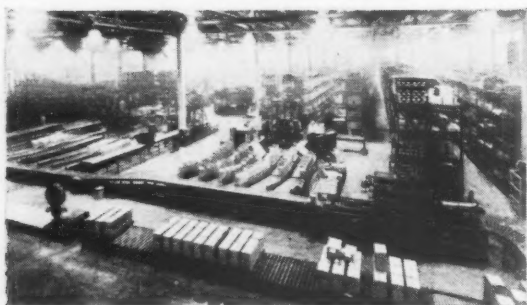
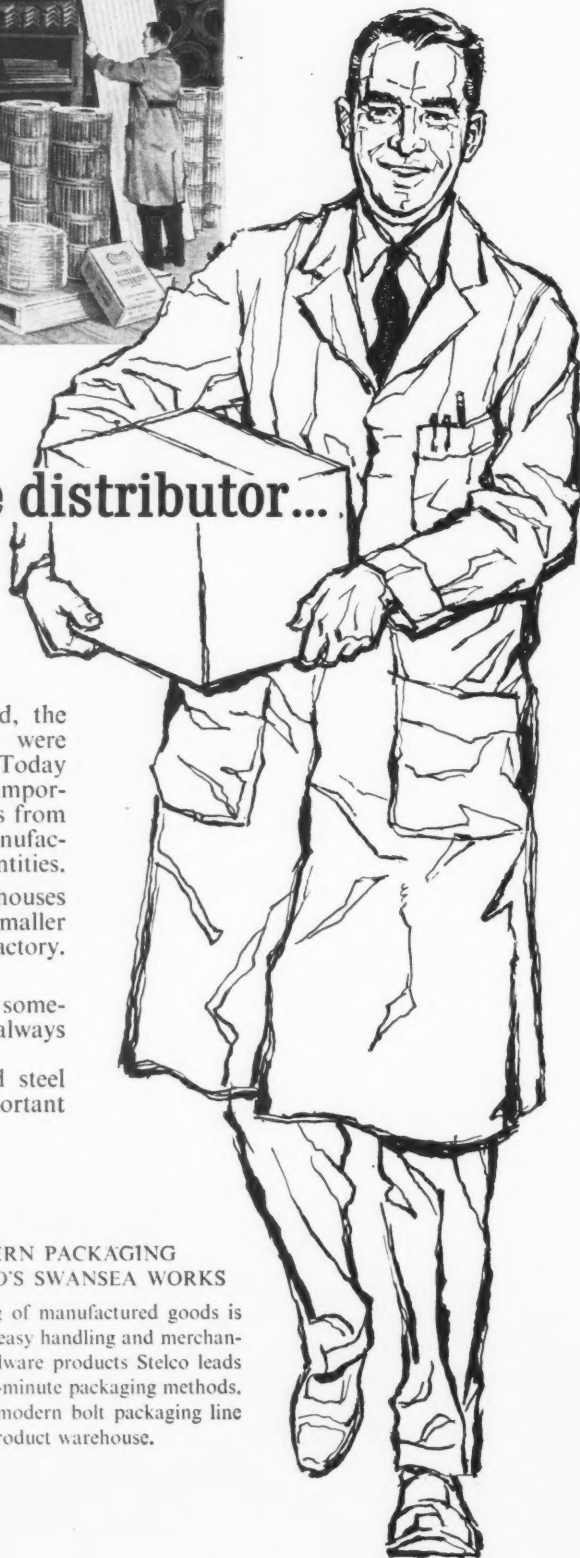
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The packaging of manufactured goods is important for easy handling and merchandising. In hardware products Stelco leads with up-to-the-minute packaging methods. At left is the modern bolt packaging line and finished product warehouse.

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The Status of Canada's Private Schools

by Arnold Edinborough

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys in English-speaking Canada are booming. New buildings are going up, scholarship funds are swelling and the waiting lists grow longer. In a country where there is surely less class-consciousness than in any other place on earth, why is there such a boom? For Canada has no intellectual elite stream as there is in England (there are over half a million students at private schools in England compared with some hundred thousand or so in Canada), nor is there any industrial hierarchy such as there is in the Eastern United States. There is, in fact, no real society of wealth here, since the majority of Canada's very wealthy men have made all their money in their own lifetime, often starting from a middle-class or even humbler background.

In face of these facts, the reason for the boom becomes clear: the private schools have qualities which the public schools do not have and people are prepared to pay handsomely for them.

What are some of these qualities? An English snobbery? Not any more. Though there are still English connections (thirty percent of the masters, including some headmasters, come from England) and an unashamed imitation of some English private school methods, these factors are not very important. To the outsider the habit of calling the coffee-shop The Tuck may recall Billy Bunter's version of a private school; the labelling of different sections of the school as Houses with specific names may seem affected; the playing of cricket as the summer game may seem anachronistic. But these are all as much a part of the tradition of the private schools in Canada as they ever were in England. For many of the schools were founded when Canada was still a colony.

Indeed, it is often forgotten by some people that the private schools (now more accurately called the independent schools since they are non-profit, publicly incorporated bodies) of English-speaking Canada have a long history—longer in fact in some provinces than the public schools which have now replaced them.

King's College at Windsor, Nova Scotia, has been training boys for over one hundred and seventy years, having been founded in 1788. St. John's, now amalgamated with Ravenscourt School in Win-

nipeg, was founded in 1820 and Upper Canada College in Toronto was started in 1829. Bishop's College School in Lennoxville, Quebec, was founded in 1836 and the majority of the other independent schools were started before the end of the nineteenth century.

Started by Englishmen in what was then an English colony, closely allied with a state church, what else would one expect in these foundations but a clear image of the similar schools then being set up in England? (It should be mentioned here that the heyday of the English private school was the latter end of the nineteenth century; up to then even what are now the most exclusive schools were still open to all, with very low fees—hence the name "public" schools, which still erroneously persists).

Is it mere exclusiveness, then, which people are looking for when they decide to send their children to an independent school? This may, for some parents, be the reason. When fees are as high as they now are, the school automatically, whether it wishes to or not, confers a certain social status on the parent who forks out so much money. The schools are aware of this and try to play it down.

For example, the brochure of Upper Canada College, in explaining how it must charge fees to pay its operating expenses, says: "these fees are not high, considering the quality of the education provided. Matched against any comparable school in North America they are low. Fees are kept within the grasp of medium income families by efficient administration and a policy which encourages thrift". One wonders, however, what sort of middle income it is which can afford at least \$1900 per year per boy if he boards and \$900 per year if he lives at home.

And Upper Canada is not an expensive exception. Trinity College School, Port Hope, charges \$1900 for senior boys (grade 10 and above) \$1750 for boys in the Junior School (it caters to boarders only). Hillfield College in Hamilton, a school for day boys only, costs \$750 per year and, though this includes "the cost of all noon dinners from September to June" there are added charges for transportation to and from school by school bus, for the rental of ice rink and other sports facilities, for books and other "extras".

In British Columbia the fees for boarders range from \$1500 upwards, at Shawnigan Lake School, to about \$500 for day boys at University School, Victoria. Nor is there any significant difference in the annual fees in the Quebec or Maritime schools.

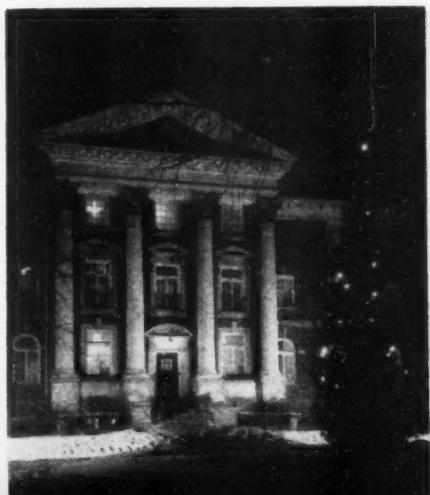
To help bring in those boys who are brighter but less well-heeled than the average applicant the schools are trying to build up scholarship and bursary funds. At Lower Canada College in Montreal thirty of the 459 students received financial assistance last year in one form or another to the tune of \$17,500. This represents 5% of the school's total income from fees and is in line with the general effort of the members of the Canadian Foundation for Independent Boys' Schools. Together these seventeen schools assign one quarter of a million dollars annually from endowments (which are meagre), gifts (often very closely specified as to their use), and other income (fees) for this purpose. But even the most generous bursaries rarely, if ever, cover more than half the fees and they can only be given to about one boy in twenty.

We must conclude then that there are some parents who send their children to independent schools just to show that they can afford to do so, and some who do it for the social contacts involved (all the parents must be in a fair way of business at something or another). But what is it that the majority of parents are looking for?

First, independence. As the Ontario headmasters stated in a brief to the Hope Commission in February, 1946:

"Each school is under the control of an independent governing body who delegate a large measure of their authority

Pickering College, Newmarket, Ont. To some the private school is a status symbol, but to most it represents the means to acquire a varied and well-rounded education.





Cadet inspection at Upper Canada: To take orders is to learn how to give them.

to the Headmaster whom they appoint . . . The Headmaster in turn is advised by the members of his staff. Each school, therefore, is responsible for its own success or failure".

The headmasters went on to say that they "believe that the freedom and sense of responsibility resulting from this independence are factors of prime importance in education".

Certainly different aspects of this independence are stressed time and again by the various schools. The St. John's Ravenscourt prospectus says: "An independent school has an advantage in staff selection in that it is not obliged to appoint men with purely local qualifications" and the headmaster of Lower Canada College, in a memorandum on that school's general policy and organization approved by the board of governors, says:

"In Germany under the Nazis, as in Russia today, the schools were made the means of disseminating the doctrine of the ruling party and all independent schools were prohibited. While there is no reason to imagine that such a thing would happen in Canada, it is well for us to be alive to such a possibility and to insist that parents have a right to do what they consider best for their children. The child is not the child of the state. He is the child of his parents . . . we must be careful not to deprive thoughtful intelligent parents of the right to bring up their own children and to give those children by their own sacrifices what they consider the best chance to develop the child's abilities and to make him a good citizen. The independent school such as Lower Canada College gives a parent the opportunity to give his son a different and perhaps a better education than he could give him in the state-run system".

Does this independence from state interference mean that the education is better? If you believe that education is for the whole child, the answer is probably yes. For the independent school, because it can insist on its own standards and on its own allotment of a student's total time, especially when the student is a boarder, educates him in the classical sense of moulding his character as well

as training his mind.

It is on this character-building that the independent schools pride themselves. Appleby College near Oakville announces: "The aim of the College is to prepare boys for manhood under conditions most favorable to physical, intellectual and moral training and development. The finest traditions of fair play and integrity are developed in the communal life of the students. Religious worship is a regular and normal feature of school life".

In almost similar terms Bishop's College School in Quebec says that it is "equipped not only to teach academic subjects but to give the best training, physical, cultural and moral, for a full and useful life and for responsible living in a democracy, basing this training on a broad religious foundation". And University School, Victoria, speaks for all when it says "The aim of the founders was to educate the boys in the best traditions of the British Public School (Such a frank avowal presumably goes less remarked in Victoria). Sound Scholarship, Discipline and Leadership combined with high moral tone are still the prime aims of the school and are summed up in its motto: 'Mens Sana in Corpore Sano'".

To inculcate these principles nearly all schools are agreed that they should be away from the city centre, free from interruptions and outside influences. Thus Pickering College, with only 150 students, has a site of over 250 acres; Bishop's College School between Lennoxville and Sherbrooke "occupies an estate of over 500 acres"; Shawnigan Lake School, set in 150 wooded acres on Vancouver Island, has about one acre per boy "thus affording ample space for all games and outdoor activities". Even those independent schools which cater to day boys in the city often have extensive grounds for weekend trips. Upper Canada, for example, has a 450 acre estate in the Credit Valley about forty miles from the school and St. George's School at Point Grey, Vancouver has over seven acres of playing fields surrounding it—real estate which must be very expensive for such a purpose.

But again, the playing field is an in-

tegral part of the independent school, and all students are compelled to play at all games. Such games are reckoned to be as important as the other facets of the educational program. For on these teams the students not only keep fit, but they also learn about co-operation, about being a member of a team (almost vocational training if the boys are going into a big business concern). They learn, too, to "play up, play up, and play the game", no matter what the circumstances. Nor is skill necessary. For the difference between the independent schools and their public counterparts is the general mucking-in of one and all—regardless of aptitude.

The cost of the equipment, of the coaches and of the grounds on which the pitches and courts are set out probably accounts for half the entire cost of the fees paid in any given school. Half a dozen football fields in the centre of a modern Canadian city like Montreal are an expensive pedagogical tool.

If one learns self-reliance and co-operation on the playing fields one has to have discipline too. Not only the corporate discipline of one's fellow-players but actual obedience to the authority of another. For this all the independent schools belonging to CFIBS rely heavily on the cadet corps. This is the most public part of all their curriculum since the inspection of the corps is the great visiting day at most schools—Field Marshal Montgomery, Field Marshal Alexander, the Governor General, Major General Vanier, being prime candidates as inspecting officers.

This insistence on corps parades and activities stems from the simple principle that only those who have taken orders can ever properly give them. And it is inherent in this belief that the students in these schools are those who are going to give the orders later on.

After classroom, corps and playing field, comes Chapel. Many of the schools are Anglican foundations. Some are blunt about this. Ridley College informs prospective students at the very beginning of its brochure "Ridley is a church school; therefore the chapel is an integral part of school life". Others are more reticent, sometimes boasting of the fact that people of other faiths (e.g. Jews, Hindus, Moslems) are members of the student body. But even so it is clear that at most schools Anglicans are in the majority. (Two notable exceptions are St. Andrew's which, as its name implies, was "established through the efforts of leading Presbyterians" and Pickering, which was founded by the Quakers).

This activity in chapel, on the parade square, on the sports field and in the classroom means that the day is filled from morning to night, on the old principle that the devil will find work for idle hands. The day's routine at all schools is practically the same as that prescribed

Trinity College School:

- 7.00 a.m. Rising Bell
- 7.30 Breakfast
- 8.30- 9.15 First Class
- 9.15-10.00 Second Class
- 10.00-10.45 Third Class
- 10.45-11.05 Break, with milk or cocoa, and biscuits
- 11.05-11.50 Fourth Class
- 11.50-12.35 Fifth Class
- 12.45 p.m. Lunch
- 1.30- 2.15 Sixth Class
- 2.15- 3.00 Seventh Class
- 3.30- 5.30 Games, etc.
- 6.00 Dinner
- 6.30 Chapel
- 7.30- 8.30 First Study
- 8.35- 9.30 Second Study
- 10.00 and 10.15 Lights Out

There is little doubt that given a modicum of brains the average student will benefit from such an intensive use of his time. In this the independent school has an edge over its public counterpart. For it would be strict parents indeed who could enforce this kind of routine on a boy at home.

But the cost factor occurs here too. In order to keep to such a schedule there needs to be a large number of masters. And to that end most schools have one master to every twelve or thirteen pupils. Further, each master, whether he be house master or form master, gets to know his charges well. As one headmaster, Harry Beer of Pickering College, says:

"In talking to parents who apply to Pickering on behalf of their sons I usually ask them why they wish to withdraw their boys from the provincial system which is undoubtedly of high calibre. In almost every case I am given the answer that they are seeking a more personal type of education which the regular schools, by their very numbers and through no fault of their own, cannot provide. We believe that the best kind of education stems from bringing master and student into close association whether inside or outside the classroom".

It might be pertinent to inquire here, however, what calibre of master is attracted to the independent schools. The hours are long, the contact with boys constant. There is a good deal of mere overseer's work as well as actual teaching. Furthermore, the average salary paid to all masters in all the member schools is less than \$5,000 per year. But despite this less than cheering prospect the masters seem to be well-qualified, many with two degrees.

Perhaps the accommodation available offsets the apparent advantages of the public school salary scale, maybe bachelors prefer to be in the congenial air of the school rather than the spartan solitude of furnished rooms. There is also a certain prestige attached to the independent schools and there is always a

type of Mr. Chips teacher who welcomes the prospect of being the one fixed point in the changing lives of hundreds of boys and of being the one to whom all returning old boys naturally gravitate.

And what of the results? With all this effort and expense, with all this custom tailoring of the curriculum, with all the individual frills, do these schools produce graduates who take, as they do in England, commanding positions in the public, professional and industrial life of the community?

In England, the Cabinet (whether Labor or Conservative) nearly always comes from Eton or, if not, from some equally large and notable independent school. In Canada only two members of the Cabinet were educated at independent schools: George Hees (Trinity College School) and George Pearkes (significantly educated in England at Berkhamstead). Of the presidents of the six major chartered banks not one went to an independent school. Nor did N. R. Crump, president of the CPR, nor Donald Gordon, president of the CNR. A. E. [Dal] Grauer, president of BC Electric didn't; nor did T. W. Eadie, president and chairman of Bell Telephone; nor W. O. Twaites, president of Imperial Oil; nor J. Roy Gordon, president of International nickel; nor Samuel Bronfman, president of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited.

The only really large company to have an independent school Old Boy as president is the Aluminum Company of Canada whose F. W. Bruce went to Upper Canada College. There are in fact only four presidents of the top twenty companies who went to independent schools.

University presidents seem to score better, although President Bissell of the University of Toronto was educated at Runnymede Collegiate, and Principal Mackintosh of Queen's was at Madoc High School before transferring later to St. Andrew's. President Mackenzie of UBC was, however, at Pictou Academy, Cyril James of McGill was at a private school in England, and Colin Mackay was at Rothesday Collegiate School before going on to become president of UNB.

But the list of those in prominent public positions from such schools is not

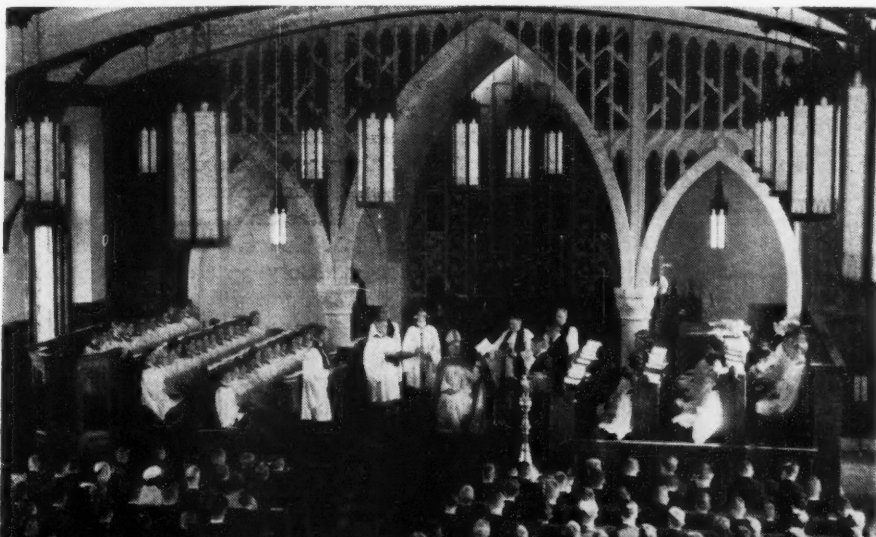
small. St. Andrew's can claim two insurance presidents (Macdonald of Confederation Life and Kilgour of Great West Life); the president of Consolidated Mining and Smelting, R. E. Stavert; the president of TCA, Gordon MacGregor; and, of course, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, formerly Governor General of Canada. St. John's-Ravenscourt can claim the present premier of Manitoba, Duff Roblin; University School, Victoria, has produced the president of Home Oil, R. A. Brown, Jr., and a vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

But it is in the forces and in the church that the private schools have the most influence. From Upper Canada College over one thousand officers went to the Second World War and "General H. D. G. Crerar . . . commander in chief of the First Canadian Army, overseas, was among the 26 Old Boys holding the rank of General or Brigadier". Trinity College School has provided six bishops or archbishops including one who was primate of Canada.

Other schools can match these records proportionately.

What then can be said of the independent schools? Obviously they do not give an immediate entree into top management jobs or top political or diplomatic posts. They do not, in other words, control an "Establishment", as they do in England. They do, however, give a varied and full education which may have some social, and certainly has some intellectual, advantages. They are, despite their protestations to the contrary, still rich men's schools and family background is as important in assessing their claims to distinguished old boys as attendance at the school.

In that they are independent, in that they can experiment with the curriculum, and in that they still are very much concerned with moral and spiritual values as well as intellectual ones they serve a very important function, and are probably well worth their fees. But the bright public school boy will still give the bright independent school boy a very good run for the top money in any profession, industry or trade—and the likelihood is that the public school boy will win.



The chapel is an integral part of school life. Bishop's College School.

In the Shadow of Le Chef

by Gerald Taaffe

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THE RADICAL CHANGES effected in the Quebec political scene by the Sauvé and Barrette regimes have made the memory of Maurice Duplessis seem much dimmer than could have been predicted last Fall. To the average voter, Barrette's decision to walk arm in arm with Ottawa, along with his solution of the University Aid problem, have made the divisions between the positions of the Liberal and Union Nationale parties less distinct than it has ever been. Now that the people will choose a successor to Duplessis in June's provincial elections, it seems appropriate to look back at the state of affairs during the late *Chef's* reign, when the issues that will be contested were more starkly outlined.

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been called "Duplessis by himself", and it is the result of fifteen years of observing the late Prime Minister mocking and cajoling his subordinates and treating the whole of the Province of Quebec as his own personal preserve. Few fathers could hope to be able to control their children as closely as Duplessis controlled his followers. Laporte writes:

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Barrette's triumphal good will tour of Ontario—which was hailed even by the grumbling *Devoir*—has shown a new face in office and a new philosophy being applied towards Quebec-Federal relationships. Lesage, in fact, has recently complained that Barrette's accord with Ottawa on the University aid question was blameworthy because it gave the Federal Treasury an unprecedented control over Provincial revenues.

Despite his distinguished record of public service in both national and international affairs, Lesage has hitherto been handicapped by not having served in the Provincial Legislature. Whether or not this affected his thinking at the time he wrote his book, his comments on the Provincial political scene seem curiously

abstract. Other Quebec Liberals, of course, do sit in the Legislature, and their needling of the Barrette regime has excited more than a few headlines in recent months. Now that Lesage has overcome his stated reluctance to "fall into one of Duplessis' beartraps," and is prepared to run for the Quebec West riding, we might very well witness an upsurge in his activity and that of his Party as they prepare for June's general election.

In his book, Lesage invites all shades of opposition to join hands with the Liberal Party in their crusade against the Duplessis regime. That he was turned down by at least one group is evident in Jean Drapeau's personal address to the people of the Province. Head of the aggressive Civic Action League and former reform mayor of Montreal, Drapeau lacks confidence in the Liberal Party as well as the National Union. Duplessis, he says, cynically pretended to uphold the cause of provincial autonomy while he sold out the essential rights of Quebec. The Liberals, he adds, were all right in the time of Honoré Mercier, but they have given up the struggle since 1938.

Calling for a return to the principles outlined in the British North America Act, Drapeau would have a Provincial Constitutional Council set up to oversee the return to the provinces of the authority that, he feels, is justly theirs. Being the creature of the Federal Government, he argues, the Supreme Court cannot be entrusted with this task, which is all the more urgent since both the weakness of the provinces, including Quebec, and the encroaching tendencies of Ottawa have brought us to the stage where, within twenty-five years, "the Canadian Federation will have given way to a unitary state in which the provinces will be no more than administrative divisions."

Adding strength to his powerful and logical arguments in favor of constitutional change is the fact that he would have no temporary or partial reforms effected. These, he feels, would only make a basic change more difficult to bring about. When he turns his attention to the sphere of economic changes, however, he becomes more emotional. "Crumbs from the tables of strangers," one chapter is entitled, and he goes on to state that while there has been considerable economic expansion in Quebec during the past fifteen years, French Canadians have participated only as the passive beneficiaries of the economic activities of outsiders. "In fact, we seem a bit like parasites in our own land."

The newly liberated colonial peoples have solved this problem, he says, by establishing state control over foreign enterprises:

"We may as well admit that we are in exactly the same position as the colonial peoples. Through the carelessness, the weakness and the absence of foresight

on the part of the Federal Government, Canada has become almost a colony of the United States. Indeed, the same servitude multiplied by the Province of Quebec.

"As a nation we (French Canadians) are a proletarian group, and we are taking the risk of becoming more and more so if the same thoughtlessness or the same treason continues to be exercised. The result would be that within a quarter of a century there would not be one parcel left of that part of our natural wealth that still belongs to us"

"Are we going to tolerate this situation much longer? Are we French Canadians going to sadly accept a future as proletarians, well paid perhaps, as slaves, well dressed perhaps, but still proletarians and still slaves?"

This is heady and dangerous prose. No doubt it has frightened many would-be followers away from Drapeau's camp, and he does not have a proportionally large following. On the other hand, no one who has seen him deliver the speeches from which the book was taken and seen the crowds of intelligent and thoroughly serious people who applauded him can dismiss his theories as mere dreaming. There is no doubt either that Drapeau's ideas have had considerable influence on less extreme groups. The recent pro-Castro editorials in Quebec City's ultra-conservative *L'Action Catholique* as well as in the *Devoir* may very well be considered a result of Jean Drapeau's sympathy with the new regimes being set up throughout the world.

The shadow of Maurice Duplessis, mocking and all-powerful, hovers over all three of these books. The hectic changes that have been brought about since his death have tended to obscure the fact that no one has arisen who can fully take his place. June's general elections, at any rate, will give some indication as to whether he was as vital to his party's success as he thought.



Jean Lesage (left) and Jean Drapeau bring new light to bear on *Le Chef*.

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That he could be repressive was shown early in the flood of bills rushed through the Legislature in the months following his death. Looking at the book written by the Liberal leader, Jean Lesage, just before Duplessis' death, the thought occurs that to the average voter the Sauvé and Barrette regimes have destroyed most of the arguments for reform brought forth by Lesage. The situation brings to mind Maurice Duplessis' comment when a Liberal deputy accused him of stealing the opposition party's program. "No, Mr. President, this cannot be considered a theft. If you consult the Criminal Code, you will note that the object of theft must be worth at least twenty-five cents."

That subsequent *Union Nationale* leaders were more impressed by certain aspects of the Liberal platform is shown in the legislation that they have enacted. Lesage, in his book, made an appeal for a *per capita* grant to Universities. Now that the Barrette regime has gone ahead with this project, this stand is of considerably diminished political value. Lesage also says that while the *Union Nationale* was basically a worthy party, its replacement by "Duplessism" was entirely wicked. He also makes an appeal for a broader Canadianism in the Province.

Barrette's triumphal good will tour of Ontario—which was hailed even by the grumbling *Devoir*—has shown a new face in office and a new philosophy being applied towards Quebec-Federal relationships. Lesage, in fact, has recently complained that Barrette's accord with Ottawa on the University aid question was blameworthy because it gave the Federal Treasury an unprecedented control over Provincial revenues.

Despite his distinguished record of public service in both national and international affairs, Lesage has hitherto been handicapped by not having served in the Provincial Legislature. Whether or not this affected his thinking at the time he wrote his book, his comments on the Provincial political scene seem curiously

abstract. Other Quebec Liberals, of course, do sit in the Legislature, and their needling of the Barrette regime has excited more than a few headlines in recent months. Now that Lesage has overcome his stated reluctance to "fall into one of Duplessis' beartraps," and is prepared to run for the Quebec West riding, we might very well witness an upsurge in his activity and that of his Party as they prepare for June's general election.

In his book, Lesage invites all shades of opposition to join hands with the Liberal Party in their crusade against the Duplessis regime. That he was turned down by at least one group is evident in Jean Drapeau's personal address to the people of the Province. Head of the aggressive Civic Action League and former reform mayor of Montreal, Drapeau lacks confidence in the Liberal Party as well as the National Union. Duplessis, he says, cynically pretended to uphold the cause of provincial autonomy while he sold out the essential rights of Quebec. The Liberals, he adds, were all right in the time of Honoré Mercier, but they have given up the struggle since 1938.

Calling for a return to the principles outlined in the British North America Act, Drapeau would have a Provincial Constitutional Council set up to oversee the return to the provinces of the authority that, he feels, is justly theirs. Being the creature of the Federal Government, he argues, the Supreme Court cannot be entrusted with this task, which is all the more urgent since both the weakness of the provinces, including Quebec, and the encroaching tendencies of Ottawa have brought us to the stage where, within twenty-five years, "the Canadian Federation will have given way to a unitary state in which the provinces will be no more than administrative divisions."

Adding strength to his powerful and logical arguments in favor of constitutional change is the fact that he would have no temporary or partial reforms effected. These, he feels, would only make a basic change more difficult to bring about. When he turns his attention to the sphere of economic changes, however, he becomes more emotional. "Crumbs from the tables of strangers," one chapter is entitled, and he goes on to state that while there has been considerable economic expansion in Quebec during the past fifteen years, French Canadians have participated only as the passive beneficiaries of the economic activities of outsiders. "In fact, we seem a bit like parasites in our own land."

The newly liberated colonial peoples have solved this problem, he says, by establishing state control over foreign enterprises:

"We may as well admit that we are in exactly the same position as the colonial peoples. Through the carelessness, the weakness and the absence of foresight

on the part of the Federal Governments Canada has become an economic vassal of the United States. Indeed, we find this same servitude multiplied by ten in the Province of Quebec.

"As a nation we (French Canadians) are a proletarian group, and we are taking the risk of becoming more and more so if the same thoughtlessness or the same treason continues to be exercised. The result would be that within a quarter of a century there would not be one parcel left of that part of our natural wealth that still belongs to us"

"Are we going to tolerate this situation much longer? Are we French Canadians going to sadly accept a future as proletarians, well paid perhaps, as slaves, well dressed perhaps, but still proletarians and still slaves?"

This is heady and dangerous prose. No doubt it has frightened many would-be followers away from Drapeau's camp, and he does not have a proportionally large following. On the other hand, no one who has seen him deliver the speeches from which the book was taken and seen the crowds of intelligent and thoroughly serious people who applauded him can dismiss his theories as mere dreaming. There is no doubt either that Drapeau's ideas have had considerable influence on less extreme groups. The recent pro-Castro editorials in Quebec City's ultra-conservative *L'Action Catholique* as well as in the *Devoir* may very well be considered a result of Jean Drapeau's sympathy with the new regimes being set up throughout the world.

The shadow of Maurice Duplessis, mocking and all-powerful, hovers over all three of these books. The hectic changes that have been brought about since his death have tended to obscure the fact that no one has arisen who can fully take his place. June's general elections, at any rate, will give some indication as to whether he was as vital to his party's success as he thought.



Jean Lesage (left) and Jean Drapeau bring new light to bear on *Le Chef*.



Civilian rescue teams under authority of the military will augment Army groups to evacuate nuclear war casualties.

Pattern for Survival

by F. F. Worthington

ONCE BEFORE, destruction threatened the world. Only one man did anything about it. He and his family survived, but all others perished. The man's name was Noah.

Compared to the present nuclear threat, Noah's task was simple. He needed only to build an ark, stock it and collect the animals. But to survive a nuclear attack, the whole structure of government and society is involved.

The Canadian government has come to the conclusion that civil defence planning should be based on four major principles or features, namely:

- (a) The need to provide some means of protection against radio-active fallout;
- (b) The voluntary dispersal from major cities of persons not required for essential tasks, to the extent that time may permit;
- (c) Preparations for the reception and care of evacuees in smaller communities and rural areas; and
- (d) Arrangements for removing persons from areas heavily contaminated by fallout.

Having arrived at these decisions the government invited the provinces to join in a federal-provincial conference.

The first meeting was in April, 1959, when concrete proposals were presented and discussed. At a second meeting in

September, the proposals were confirmed, and most provincial governments, if not all, agreed to co-operate.

Perhaps the most important factor was the personal intervention of the Prime Minister. The clouds of scepticism that had prevailed in the past about Civil Defence were dispersed when he said:

"The problems heretofore grouped under the heading of Civil Defence must in future be viewed as an integral part of the economic and governmental structure of the country."

To back up and give meaning to these words, an Order-in-Council was passed in May. The Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) absorbed the old Civil Defence Organization and came under the Prime Minister himself.

A committee of cabinet ministers was also established under the chairmanship of the Minister of National Defence, which is now responsible for emergency plans. Their main function is to make policy and give guidance on which civil emergency plans can be formulated. This committee meets frequently. Below the cabinet committee there is provision for a co-ordinating committee comprised of senior officials (mostly Deputy Ministers) of all departments and agencies involved. Their role is to study their departmental

plans in consultation with EMO, and if satisfactory, make recommendations to the Cabinet Committee. (See Chart I: page 17).

Each department concerned has been given its initial tasks and the terms of reference on which to work. This is how far they have progressed:

National Defence

The Department of National Defence has gone all out to do its part. Experience and professional competence have fitted them for this type of planning.

Broadly speaking, the main Defence roles are warning, rescue and re-entry, emergency communications, and direction of municipal services. As soon as these roles were assigned a Directorate of Survival Operations and Plans was set up under Major General Arthur Wrinch with a balanced time-table for the fulfillment of each task.

Warning. The old warning system was based on the existing commercial wire lines, with no round-the-clock watch, and every likelihood of interruption. The Army has remedied this. As of now there is in operation a complete network 24 hours a day, starting from NORAD, the nerve-centre of North America, through the Federal Warning Centre (FWC), to each Provincial Warning Centre (PWC). This is being extended to all target cities as well as to scores of smaller places. (See Chart II: page 18).

Under the old system the Federal Government provided sirens but did not install them. This was an everlasting hassle. Now the Army provides and installs them.

With the siren there are two signals — a steady note, three minutes or more, something like a police or fire warning, and an undulating note. The sustained call



Unique 200-bed improvised hospitals packaged and stowed in trailers will be . . .

means "listen to your radio for instruction"; the second, the undulating sound, means "take cover". Recognition of these two calls is vital to survival but very few people have been told about them.

Twice every day the meteorological centres in different parts of Canada send up balloons to test the air currents at 6,000-foot layers of the atmosphere. This information is passed to Army HQ where it is plotted on maps and analysed. The results give the predicted "fallout" pattern that would occur from the detonation of a nuclear bomb. To get full operational data on the power of the weapons, the height and location of the detonation is necessary in order to assess damage and warn the public where fallout will occur.

It is planned that three primary reporting posts will be established approximately 50 miles outside each target city.

Radioactivity may be a hazard anywhere; therefore, plans are being made to establish a network or grid of static and mobile monitoring stations across the nation not more than 45 miles apart east and west, and 15 miles north and south, except in the unpopulated areas. Many of these stations will be police posts. The Army will organize the system, provide the instruments and give the necessary instruction.

Rescue. The rescue and re-entry role is mainly concerned with the saving of life by quick re-entry into bombed cities — a re-entry which must be achieved between the initial bombing and lethal fallout.

At the moment of writing the regular Army can form 22 mobile support columns from major regular force units, each of about 800 all ranks and 200 vehicles. Each column consists of detachments for radiological reconnaissance and four strong rescue companies. In addition, there are other components for road clearing, decontamination, medical and other services.

As a second line, the Militia has formed 44 columns, at present under strength for lack of recruits. These columns are the immediate-action forces, but for continued operation a third line from civilian sources is necessary. These will come from rescue teams, trained within municipal emergency organizations and supplemented by personnel enrolled under the "man-power mobilization plan" referred to later under Labor. Once in the devastated area, they come under Army control.

Casualties will be dealt with in four stages:





Speedy re-entry into bombed cities before fall-out becomes lethal is a must.

- (1) First-aid by rescue units.
- (2) Casualty sorting where patients are placed in categories for further treatment.
- (3) Emergency surgery, some distance out of the city.
- (4) Hospital destination. All this cannot be handled by the army, therefore the third and fourth echelons must be civilians.

One important survival operation is in the large areas down-wind from the detonation, undamaged from blast but in the path of contaminated radioactive fall-out. Warning will be given to people in these areas to take cover in shelters until the danger is past. Monitoring stations in the area and army mobile reconnaissance detachments will determine when it is safe to come out and people will be notified by radio or personal contact.

For all these tasks the Army has done training exercises in various parts of Canada and many more will follow.

From what I have seen at first hand of these preparations, the Army will be in a position to carry out survival operations by 1961.

Defence Production

Under conditions of a nation-wide disaster not many hours would pass before the pinch would be felt and a cry go up for food, fuel and other essentials.

To meet this the government has allocated the responsibility of co-ordinating procurement to the Department of Defence Production.

The arrangements for the supply and distribution of food, clothing, fuel and electric power, as well as price controls, would ordinarily fall on the shoulders of Trade and Commerce.

The movement of food products from the farmers' gates to commercial channels

is the job of the Department of Agriculture and the same routing of primary supplies would be expected of the Department of Fisheries. Their responsibility also includes measures to be taken against radiation contamination for live-stock and food products. Thus we have three other departments working with DDP, the co-ordinating agent.

To do all this there will have to be a planning committee set up representing each of the said departments. Some action has just been taken by the appointment of a capable man to head the supplies planning agency, but there still is no workable blueprint of production by industry, large and small. Over 70% of our production is located now in the potential target cities and a plan to co-ordinate industry is also the responsibility of DDP. Without such a plan, industry and supply will break down entirely. The appointment of this planning committee then is of first priority and is delayed at the nation's utter peril.

Health and Welfare

This department has been vitally concerned in emergency planning in the old Civil Defence days and is well versed in the problems. Its responsibilities are largely in the form of advice and assistance to provinces in the following fields:

- (a) Emergency medical services, hospitals, public health;
- (b) Emergency welfare services with reception centres for those who may be rendered homeless;
- (c) The operation of the Civil Defence College at Arnprior, Ontario.

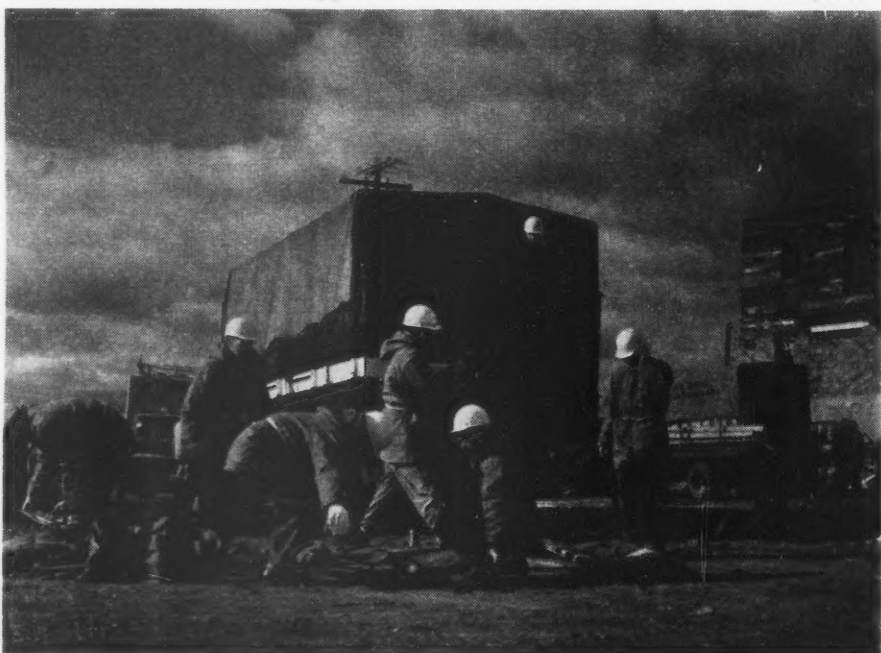
Medical: On the medical side stock-piling for emergency has been going on for several years and orders up to \$10,000,000 have been received or are in the

process of being filled for drugs, antibiotics, bandages etc. Until recently, storage depots have been close to danger areas, but now they are being moved to safer locations well distributed across the nation. Five years ago, the Medicos developed a unique 200-bed improvised hospital that could be packaged and stowed in one tractor-trailer unit. It comprises beds, bedding, surgical supplies and dressing, a fully equipped operating room and mobile X-ray. The Canadian Medical and Hospital Associations, along with other agencies, helped in this development, and a prototype was made and tried out in several cities. The hospitals can be set up in a suitable building — school, hall, etc., and under favorable conditions they have been in operation within an hour.

Sixteen of these hospitals are now on order and at least one will be located in each province. They will serve for training exercises and also for any emergency. But sixteen are not enough. Considering the hospitals that would be lost in any attack on a target area, the number needed is closer to 400. In any case, such improvised hospitals would be of great value right now where the demand for hospital accommodation is urgent, and where is it not?

In areas of destruction the Army is responsible for First Aid and the Canadian Forces Medical Services for the primary sorting of casualties; also for setting up advanced treatment centres on the fringe of their areas of operation. Here civilian health services will be required to supplement the Army's need. Civilian medical services will be needed to transport casualties from the fringe areas to hospitals in reception and other areas. This should be under Army control at the outset in view of their knowledge and experience in such matters.

Army and civilian mobile support columns exist, are "immediate-action" forces.



Plans for the care of sick and injured as well as public health have been carefully thought out and the maximum use of agencies in the civilian and military field have been called in. The Department has already registered the doctors, nurses, dentists and pharmacists.

It remains for the provinces to do their part so that the plan can take shape at the grass roots. The first step is a small full-time staff in each health department for emergency health planning. Some provinces, notably Alberta, have done this with good effect, but others have made little progress.

Welfare: Here again planning has been in progress several years but unlike the Medical Services, little has been actually achieved. In order to utilize all existing resources a blue-print is necessary of what is required at provincial and local levels. This blueprint has taken the following form:

Housing: The policy is to billet as many as possible in private homes. For the

aged, the handicapped and the children who have lost their parents, the communal form of accommodation is the general idea.

Feeding: The first line will be from restaurants, serving only two basic meals daily. In this way the feeding capacity of each can be increased tenfold. The second line will be church halls and similar places but capacity will be limited to double what they are now. The third line is improvised emergency feeding. Considerable attention has been paid to teaching this at the Civil Defence College at Arnprior, but it is only a stop-gap.

Clothing: All retail stores will close and the issue of clothing will be controlled. It is anticipated that clothing will be in short supply and it will probably be necessary to depend on part-worn clothing from people who are not destitute. An emergency aid section has been established at federal level to give aid for self-help rehabilitation, in the form of tools or the money to buy them.

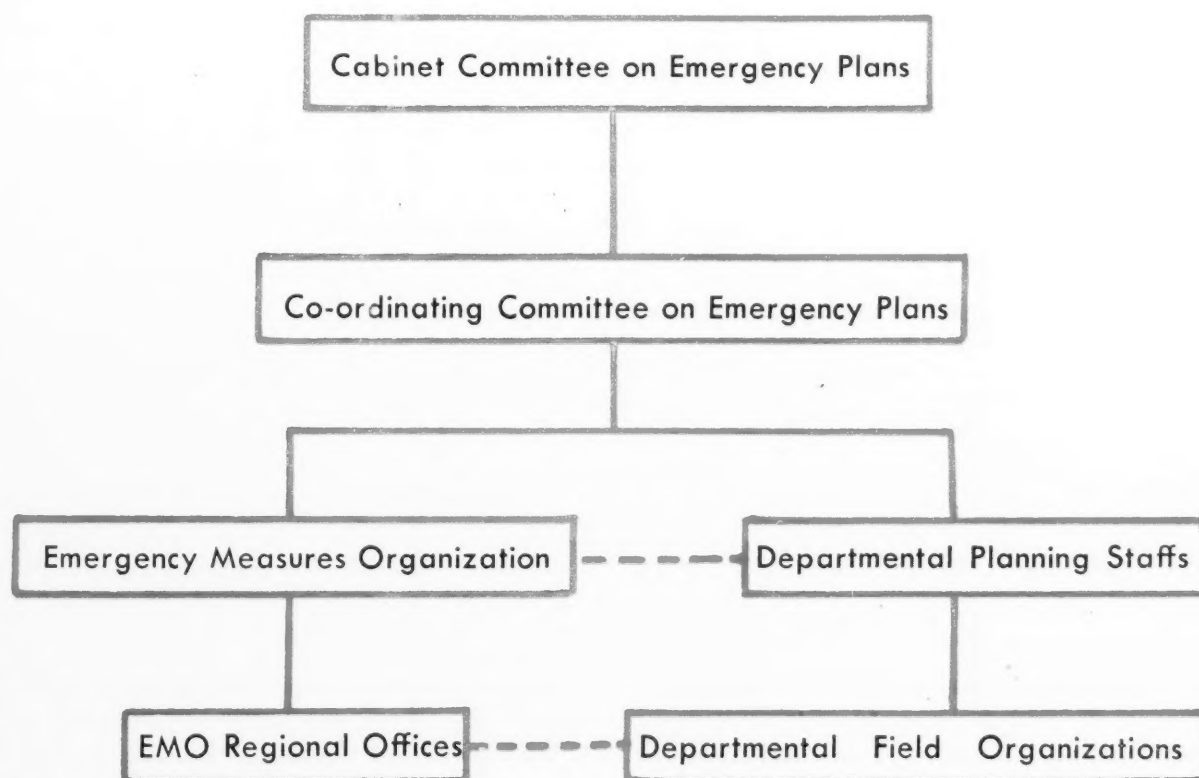
Survey: A most important aspect of

welfare planning is to know the resources of each community where people may go, and area surveys should be made. If this is not done, no comprehensive plan can be made for the dispersal and allocation of people, with confusion and chaos the result.

Welfare is by far the largest human factor in survival, but can only be fully effective through the action of other government departments. For example, until Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries produce plans, co-ordinated by Defence Production, there can be no assurance of the necessary distribution of food, clothing and fuel, and Emergency Welfare will have to mark time.

Below federal level a vast amount of work is yet to be done. The welfare agencies of provincial governments are not facing up to the emergency. They require a full-time staff to undertake work necessary to tie in with the federal plan and spur local authorities to do their part. Without this the whole scheme can collapse.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR FEDERAL CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING



————— Direction

Chart I

..... Co-ordination

Department of Labor

Since the Prime Minister took his positive stand in April, 1959, towards emergency planning for the continuity of essential government, the intricate problem of manpower has been tackled with energy by the Department of Labor and the National Employment Service, both under the Minister of Labor. The registration and allocation of manpower is under the National Employment Service, which is purely federal with no provincial counterpart.

A ready-made organization presently exists, with 250 offices across the country, which can be expanded easily. Occupations have been grouped as "essential", and "critical". The former are those activities related to survival, and essential services like public utilities. The latter include both skilled and unskilled labor for critical industries — food production and so forth. There is a special professional group which includes scientists, engineers, chemists and administrators.

Policy plans on methods of manpower allocation are well advanced, dealing first with the shock period and then with the subsequent phases. In a very broad sense it can be summed up as follows: as far as is practicable, management of essential services and production will retain their own surviving manpower. The Regional Federal Employment Services will allocate the remainder according to the occupational groups to which they belong and where they are most needed. A plan to safeguard the acquired rights of workers, such as seniority and pensions, is in being.

There is no provincial counterpart to this federal agency so it is not necessary to conform or depend on provincial participation. This makes it much easier to execute the plan.

Transport

The Department of Transport in conjunction with EMO is now developing an active control plan in the four transporta-

tion fields: rail, water, air and road. In the event of emergency a Director General is to be appointed along with a director of each of the transportation fields.

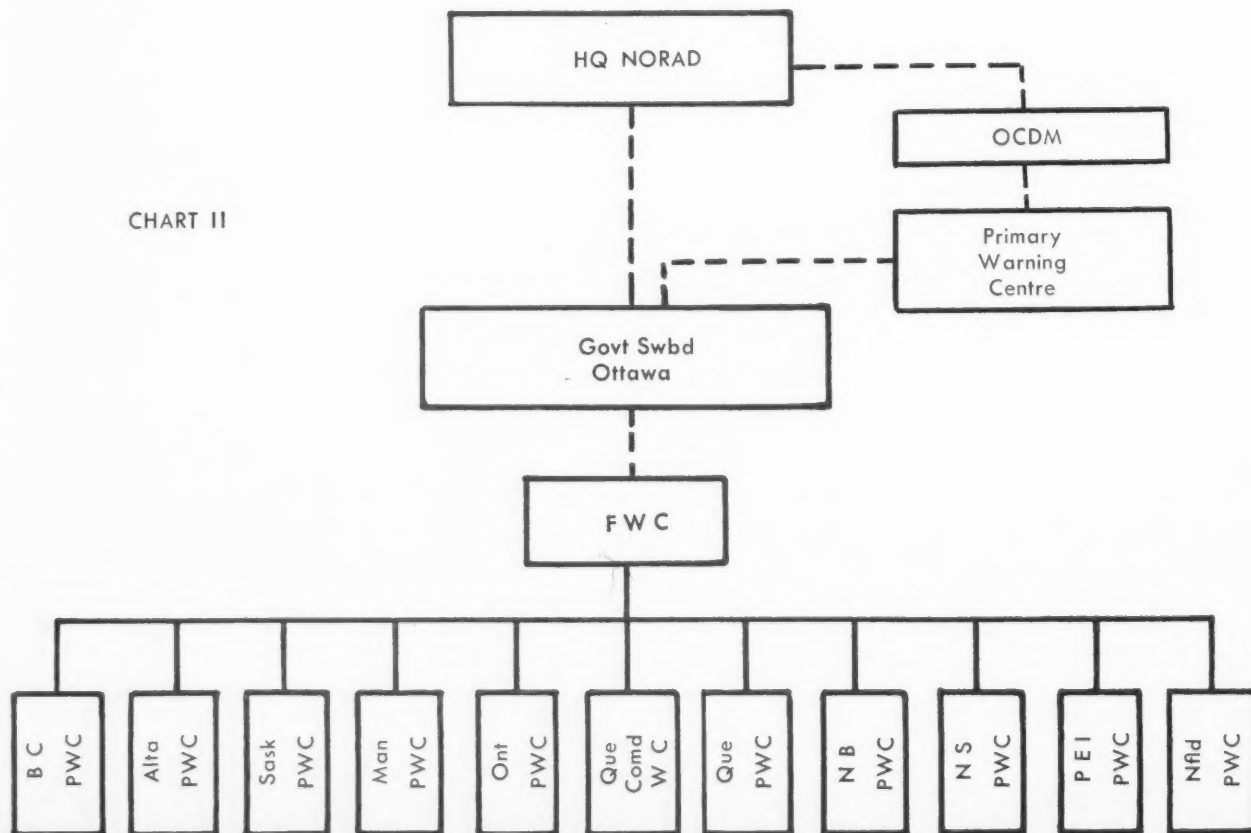
The Railway and Shipping plans are an updating of ones originally drawn up by the Transport Board and individual companies themselves are developing their own emergency plans in conjunction with the Federal Government.

Air involves security control of air traffic, the preservation of aircraft against hostile attack, maintenance and communications, manpower and fuels. These are mostly of a technical nature. The major companies such as TCA and CPA are able to implement the Government policy laid down and add to it. Their main roles will be the carrying of essential freight and passengers. The small operators, flying clubs and privately owned aircraft are in a special category. The probable role of these types of aircraft was established some years back and will soon be confirmed. These include mainly reconnaissance, lifting of key personnel, traffic control, and the

NATIONAL SURVIVAL ATTACK WARNING SYSTEM

SIGNAL DIAGRAM

CHART II



conveyance of vital medical requirements. A certain amount of Air Transport of all categories will be allocated to the Armed Forces. The whole will be under a Controller of Civil Aviation with deputies in each provincial region.

It is safe to say that a concrete plan is beginning to emerge, but is not quite as forward as the plans in Defence, Health and Welfare, Labor and EMO.

Road Transport is much closer to home for the average citizen. A private car owner can expect fuel rationing at once so it is advisable to make a habit of keeping the gas tank full — or else get a pair of stout walking shoes.

Large-scale haulage of passengers and supplies is the real factor in the early phases of emergency. The large transport firms are quite capable of operating effectively with a minimum of control. That is the general policy, and transportation associations are taking a very active part just now in assisting with these plans.

With regional vehicle control, as now planned, check points, fuel control and shipper demands are rolled up into one organization and the wheels should mesh nicely if red tape is kept out of the gears.

Financial Aid

The federal Financial Aid Program (FAP) to municipalities has been doubled over that of previous years. In addition, a more realistic attitude is taken in that the federal share of costs is now 75% whereas previously it was only 50%. The very rigid requirements have been removed. There is now a straight-forward list of items on which money can be spent. This alone obviates endless delays and bickering on that justification of expenditures which is so dear to the hearts of treasury boards.

The total amount of money allocated is \$4,000,000 for 1960-61, or approximately twenty-five cents per head of the 1956 census.

Department of Finance

The Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada have the difficult task of working out a federal-provincial-municipal financial arrangement for war; likewise, emergency financial support for businesses and even individuals. During the survival period there will be both banking, currency and foreign exchange policies to prepare for. It is almost certain that some form of moratorium will be necessary, a payment by chit, and this will have to be carefully worked out. It has not been done so far.

RCMP

The RCMP duties as laid down are, to all intents and purposes, a continuation of



Present Civil Defence program is a dynamic one, should achieve its purpose.

their peace-time responsibilities on a very much enlarged scale. Law and order, movement control, anti-sabotage and the apprehension of enemy agents and suspects will require a very substantial increase of personnel.

The RCMP have for some years fulfilled the duties of provincial police in eight provinces. They have, therefore, a wealth of experience in working with civic police. The sharp lines of demarcation that might be expected between them and other police bodies scarcely exist when it comes to a crisis. It is my opinion that all police will give a good account of themselves.

While on the subject of police generally, the regular bodies have only a bare minimum for peace-time work. In emergency these forces must be increased by trained reserves or auxiliaries. This has been done on a limited scale in a number of areas. Vancouver and Toronto have small bodies of well-trained auxiliaries. So has the Ontario Provincial Police. Perhaps under the new FAP there will be a substantial increase across the Nation.

CBC

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is to take over all broadcasting facilities and to provide channels for public information. This will include warning instructions. Already some instructions have been recorded and are available if needed.

EMO

(See Chart III). This is an agency under the Prime Minister to carry out his directions and report progress being made. The Director, Byrns Curry, was closely associated with the old civil de-

fence organization while National Director of Family Allowances and Old Age Security Pensions in the Department of Health and Welfare. His knowledge of government, capacity for organization and administration, coupled with good common sense make him the right man for a really tough job.

It will be seen from Chart III that EMO has two functional divisions: governmental arrangements and survival arrangements. It brings together the plans of other departments to ensure no overlap or gaps. It prepares certain plans not specified in other departments, and provides the direct liaison-link with the provinces and with NATO. It is one of the hardest-working agencies in Ottawa with a finger in every emergency planning pie.

Public information will be one of its more sticky tasks. One of the early acts will be the issue of a booklet on shelter construction prepared jointly by Defence, Public Works, and National Research.

EMO has now established regional offices in each province:

(a) To co-ordinate the emergency planning of federal departments represented in the provinces;

(b) To maintain effective liaison with provincial governments and co-operate in joint planning; and

(c) To maintain liaison with the military authorities in the region.

EMO is the keystone agency to planning and co-ordination. Being under the Prime Minister instead of some department, it has the authority essential for its vital role. A glaring fault, in my opinion, is that the Director has not the status of a deputy minister which would give him valuable added leverage in dealing with federal departments and with the provinces.

Provinces

Federal survival planning is aimed to assist materially provincial and local authorities in the fulfillment of the four major principles mentioned at the beginning.

It is expected that the provinces will re-organize planning along similar lines to the federal government. Alberta has had such an organization well integrated for several years. Its progress has been second to none. Likewise, British Columbia and Saskatchewan are not far behind.

Recently Ontario offered a good illustration of the reorganization paralleling the federal government's. By an Order-in-Council passed in January, 1960, a provincial Emergency Measures Organization was established with organization and functions complementary to the federal. Also an Emergency Plans Committee has been created, the chairman being W. J. Scott, Provincial Fire Marshal, a man with a wide and varied knowledge of emergency planning.

The general idea is that the channel of communication will start with the Province and go through the county to

townships and municipalities, except for the five major cities, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London and Windsor, which will have county status.

It is also strongly advocated that at all levels the emergency organization and planning be a part of the every-day civic structure, with a small co-ordinating staff directly under the county or town clerk. In some places this has already been done.

The approved expenditures on emergency administration, training and equipment is shared on the basis of 75% federal, 15% provincial, 10% local.

The one feature which is causing most concern is that of shelter against fallout. This is the sole responsibility of the homeowners. A booklet will be given them with plans for constructing shelters. (See Comment of the Day.)

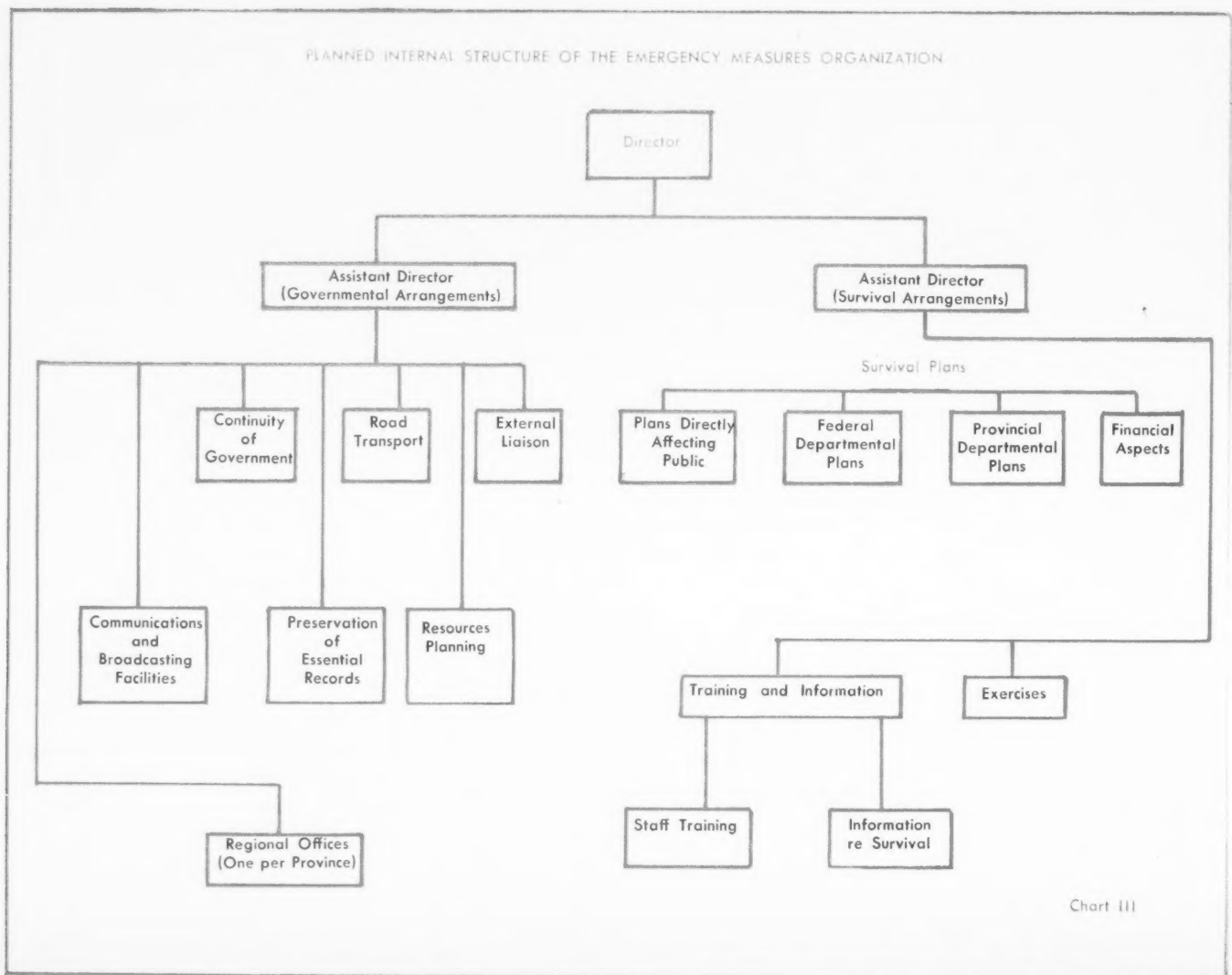
To Sum Up

Emergency planning has been integrated within the federal government structure, although some Departments need prodding. A national warning system is now in operation 24 hours of each

day and a flexible and generous Financial Aid Program is providing funds. All four of the major planning principles become very real the nearer one gets to the bottom of the pyramid, and there is a definite policy around which lower levels of government can build. All but one of the provinces have signified their intention to follow the federal lead, and it is expected to follow shortly.*

The program has been revitalized by the Prime Minister's personal action and there are already signs of renewed activity by local authorities, but it is still too early to judge the public's response. As the program progresses there must be evolutionary changes, but compared with the past Civil Defence program, the present one is dynamic and should achieve its purpose.

**Natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, conflagrations and the like, are now recognized as legitimate usage for the emergency organization. The Federal Government will enter into agreement with any province to compensate emergency workers in the case of accidents.*





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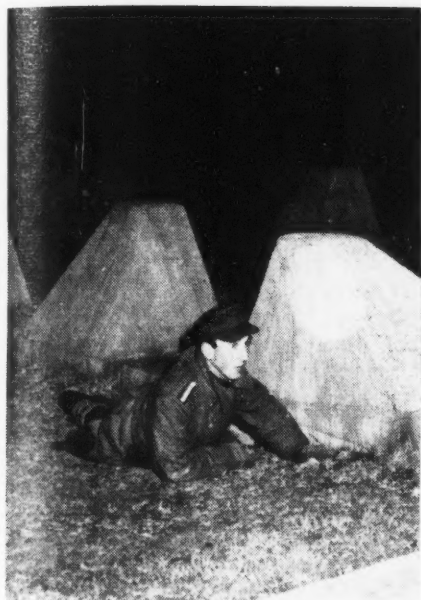
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Books

by John Gellner



The Maginot Line Did Not Fall

tanks were used strategically and handled tactically. Similarly, there was nothing wrong with either the concept or the construction and armament of the Maginot Line. It was simply given the wrong function in the French plans and, later, in the conduct of operations by the French High Command.

The "Father of the Line" was André Maginot, a French politician who came from Lorraine. He was no strategist, and he died, in January 1932 when work on the fortifications was still only in its early stages, and the mission which he assigned to the Line was correspondingly limited.

Germany would be again the aggressor and would thus, on the day of the outbreak of hostilities, have the advantage of greater preparedness over France which, furthermore, had a notoriously ponderous system of mobilization and a high proportion of regular troops stationed outside of Europe. The Germans would also outnumber the French by close to two to one. British help would be a long time in coming (as it happened, in 1939, all Britain was able to despatch immediately to the Continent were two divisions). Thus what France needed was time; Maginot believed at least three weeks.

In the North-East, Belgian resistance bolstered by mobile French forces was supposed to give that span of time, and in the East, heavy permanently manned fortifications covering the short stretch (87 miles, all told) from the Jura Mountains to the Ardennes. This was all the Maginot Line was supposed to do. This being its mission, there seemed to be no point in continuing it from Montmédy the whole long distance to the Channel.

The French military leaders took Maginot's plan and perverted it by making the main defensive position out of what was only meant to be a roadblock. Marshal Pétain, who "after Verdun learned nothing more, because he could not be persuaded there was anything more for him to learn", took it into his head that the Line could become the kind of meat-grinder Verdun had been in 1916/17.

By dint of his prestige, and with an old and vain man's truculence, Pétain suppressed, in the French military establish-

ment of the years between the two wars, all those who doubted the validity of his archaic belief in "the continuous frontier battlefield pre-arranged in times of peace". He produced that group of generals who, in the words of Jean Dutourd in *The Taxis of the Marne*, "had prospered like cockroaches between the disjointed boards of the Staff College".

A solid conservative front was formed under the wary eye of the old marshal and the languid gaze of the "soldier-philosopher", Gamelin. Sighs General de Gaulle: "The clash of ideas, as soon as it involves the established errors and the men in office, assumes the uncompromising mood of theological disputes".

And so the Line became the cornerstone of a policy of immobility and inaction. It was not even used to shorten and thicken the front held by the outnumbered side. A great part of the French Army was kept in and behind it when, as it was shown in the Line's last days, a mere 22,000 men in the principal fortresses were able to hold off many times their numbers for as long as André Maginot had ever hoped. Nor was it made the protective screen behind which the Allies might have tried to build up the forces, bombers above all, with which to wage a war of attrition.

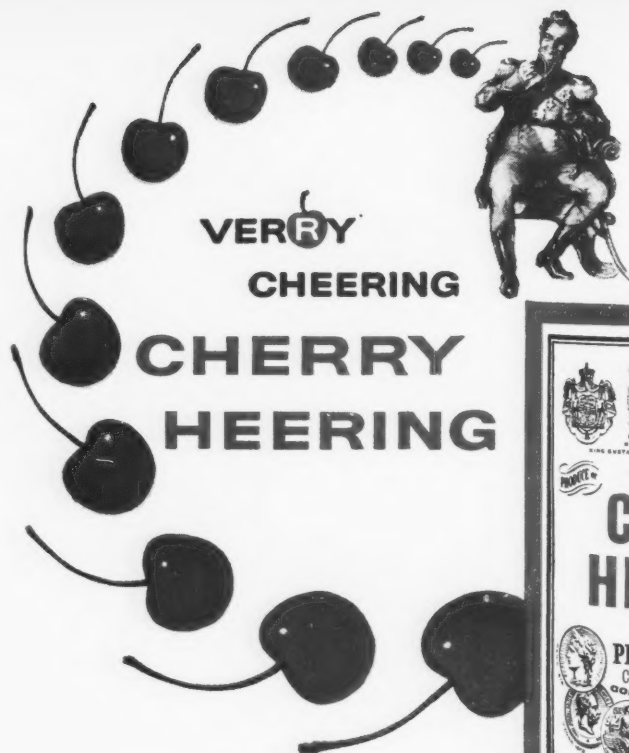
Just one month after the Germans had broken through the French positions at Sedan and Dinant, on the night of June 13/14, 1940, the order was given for a retreat from the Maginot Line. Only the garrisons of the big fortresses were left behind, although it had never been intended to hold these by themselves, without fighting for advanced and intermediary positions, and without the counter-attack forces provided by the so-called interval troops.

Yet not one of the fortresses was conquered by the Germans, although, for some reasons difficult to understand, they tried very hard. Perhaps they wanted to prove that they could have conquered France without violating the neutrality of Belgium and Holland, perhaps they merely wanted to gain experience in dealing with the heaviest fortifications. They selected the three big fortresses in the Oberroeden

IT IS A STRANGE thing, but the one part of the French military establishment which proved its worth in the debacle of 1940—the Maginot Line—has somehow become the symbol, and in the eyes of some even the cause, of the shattering "Fall of France". This is most unjust. It is thus pleasing to see that in Vivian Rowe the Maginot Line has found a champion who has set himself the task of saving its honor.

Furthermore—and the author may not even know that, for he gives no indication that he does—his book is also highly topical. A school of military thought is developing (with the redoubtable Colonel Miksche, the continental Liddell-Hart, as its main spokesman) which believes that the West will have to fight any future European war—which will be a conventional war conducted under the constant threat that nuclear weapons might be used—in front of and under the protection of permanent fortifications very much like those of the old Maginot Line.

A book like Vivian Rowe's is significant, and useful, for yet another reason. It proves again that even modern warfare is not merely a contest of matériel, of so much firepower against so much firepower, but still one of wills and wits. It was not their superiority in tanks which won for the Germans in 1940—in fact, the German armor was inferior to the French, quantitatively, and in certain respects, qualitatively—but the way the



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salient, Schoenenbourg and the two Hochwalds, and, with complete disregard for losses and with a prodigious expenditure of matériel, they set about to take them. Almost with disdain, for ten days, the guns of the Line repulsed all attacks.

On the night of June 24/25, 1940, the French High Command ordered the fortresses to comply with the Armistice (which had been signed on the 22nd) and to surrender. Stated the commander of the sector which the Germans had tried to breach:

"I desire to affirm that at the moment of the cease-fire . . . I still retained the full disposition of all my means, the enemy not having succeeded at any point in breaking my defensive system. We are laying down our arms solely on the order of the French High Command and not under constraint from the troops surrounding us. Today we still dispose of sufficient means to sustain a siege of several weeks".

On this epic note ends the history of the Maginot Line. Vivian Rowe has told it admirably. He has rendered us a great service by so doing.

The Great Wall of France, by Vivian Rowe—McClelland & Stewart—\$6.

Stirling Character

by Miriam Chapin

DR. LEIGHTON is Professor of Social Psychology, and of Sociology and Anthropology, at Cornell University. He is also the owner of a summer home at Digby, Nova Scotia, which sociocultural accident perhaps determined the choice of a location for his monumental study of the effect of environment on psychiatric disorder, *My Name is Legion*.

For ten years now more than a hundred skilled men and women, supported by a great deal of money bestowed by various foundations and other institutions, and directed by scientists and doctors, have been living among and scrutinizing the people of a certain eastern Canadian region which they choose to call "Stirling County". They have been trying to find out how much mental illness exists there, what kinds of mental illness there are, and how, if at all, such illness is related to sociocultural factors. In other words, does the way we live make us neurotic, or even just plain crazy?

This hefty volume is the first of three reporting on what these investigators have been doing and a little of what they have found out. It sets the framework of the enterprise and lays out in considerable detail the methods and directions it has used.

"Stirling County" made a suitable field for the project, because it is varied, though

it does not include any city. The environment is both sea and land. French and English Canadians live and work close together there; both cultural and religious clashes take place. Fishermen shift to farming, farmers to fishing. Summer visitors and tourists exemplify new ways of living before the local residents. Men have served in the armed forces overseas, and their experiences may or may not contribute to emotional troubles. New centralized schools, new labor unions, federal pensions and other welfare measures bring in new attitudes of mind. Movies, radio, television have their impact. The very fact that the clinic established to collect facts about the mental health of the people also undertook to help them cure themselves, necessarily made changes in their lives. Just so, it is impossible to determine the location of an electron because the ray of light which makes the photograph boosts the electron into a new track.

The overall purpose of the study, beyond the immediate fact-finding job, is to help provide a basis for a theory of human behavior. Since we are part of this society which is being examined, since those touched by mental illness are indeed legion, the work concerns us all. The question lurking behind it begins to emerge in this first book: must we reconstruct our society in order to save it and ourselves—and can we?

My Name is Legion, Vol. I, by Alexander H. Leighton—*Basic Books, New York*—\$7.50.

Eyeless in Bonn

The Hiding Place is a strange little book about two British airmen, Wilson and Connolly, shot down over Bonn in 1944. Running from a murderous mob they are saved by a little German, Hans Frick, a mental deficient, who protects them from the Gestapo by imprisoning them in the sub-cellar bomb shelter in his house. He keeps them there, chained to a steel pillar at night, but clean and well-fed. The story opens when it is June 12th, 1952.

Shaw examines his three characters and their relationships through memories, dreams, fantasies, and day-to-day routines. Frick is a neo-Nazi who attends secret meetings, largely because Nazi beliefs are the only ones that have had meaning in his perverted and limited life. His prisoners make possible his fantasy of the continuance of the Nazi world, and provide him also with the only human companionship he enjoys. Wilson spends long hours each day setting down his thoughts and impressions (Frick provides pencil and paper), a cathartic ordering of his life and mind. Connolly lacks Wilson's inner resources and discipline, and fills his days with remembrances of his wife

and their short time together.

The day of June 12th is monotonous for all three. Frick becomes ill and realizes desperately that he must do something about his prisoner-friends before he is taken to hospital. He decides to kill them, but loses his nerve and releases them. They go out into a bewildering world, travelling at night and hiding by day for many days before they discover that the war is long over. When they finally learn what Frick has done to them, they can muster no animosity toward him, a fact which leads to a surprising denouement.

N.A.F.

The Hiding Place, by Robert Shaw—*Clarke, Irwin*—\$3.25.

Stuffed Shirt?

WHEN YOU LAY DOWN *The Lincoln Lords* after having read the last page, you find yourself wishing that there was a sequel. What will become of Kip? Will Brick and Tommy's marriage work? Will Lincoln Lord be able to rehabilitate Coastal Food Products after the blow dealt by a perverse fate at the close of the story? Did Alf Swann recover, and retire to Florida? The characters in this story have become people—people whose aims, problems and capabilities you have come to know.

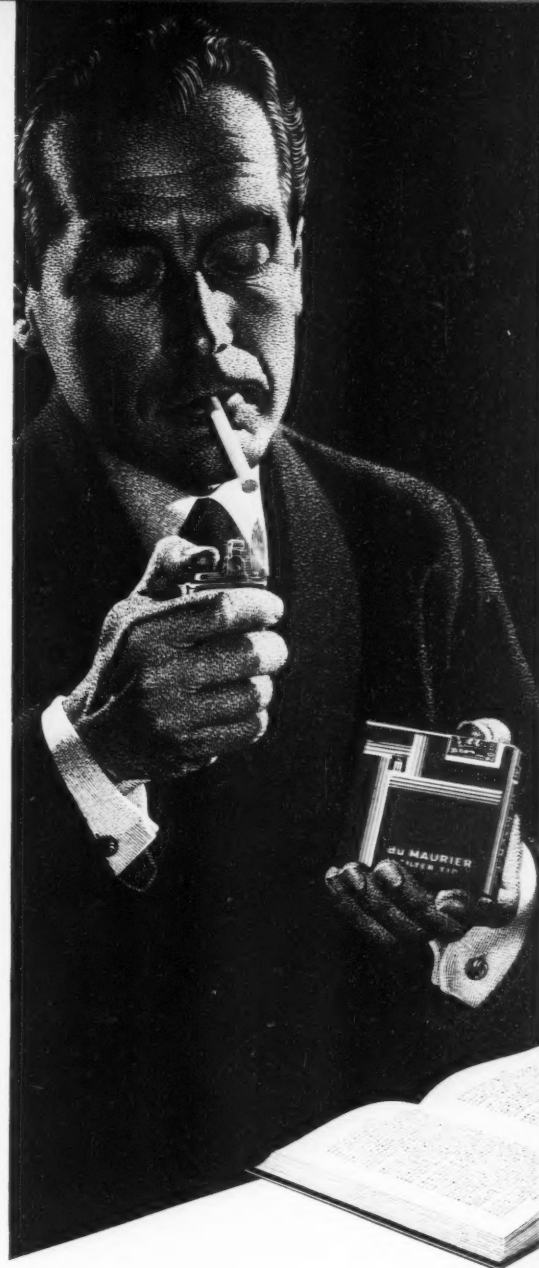
The action takes place within the span of four months, but in the flashbacks (which are never handled obviously or artificially) we are told the whole story of the business career of Lincoln Lord and his marriage with Maggie. He has been president of five companies in ten years, and it is getting about that he is a job-hopper, that he has no real ability, and nothing to recommend him but a handsome appearance and a knack of making speeches and of getting himself liked. It seems that there are no more jobs as president available, so when he is offered the presidency of a "little tin-shed canner" he grabs it.

Maggie loyally does all the discreet and tactful things that the wife of a president does to advance her husband's career. She is able to sense his moods and to offer sympathy, praise, encouragement and love as he needs. Nevertheless, she secretly wonders if she is in love with Brick, and if her "Linc" is just a false front and a quitter.

Everyone in the novel says that Lincoln Lord can make wonderful speeches, sway people, draw them, impress them, win them, so it must have been so. But to this reviewer his much-touted attractiveness was never really felt. By contrast, some of the supporting characters are very real.

J.E.P.

The Lincoln Lords, by Cameron Hawley—*Little, Brown*—\$5.50.



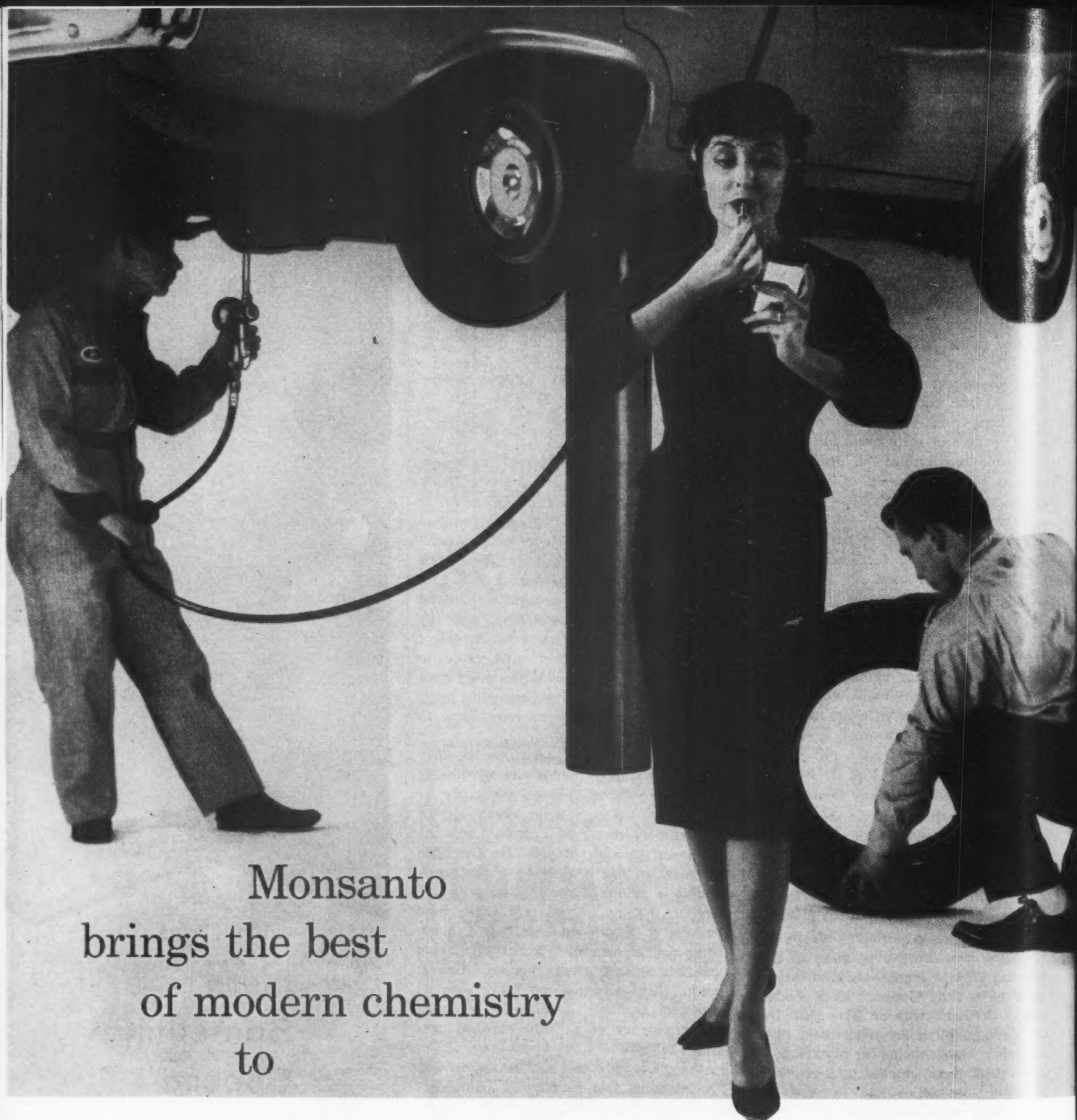
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Ottawa Letter

by Boris Celovsky

A Musical Success Story

UNQUESTIONABLY, it was the most wretched theatrical performance on Canadian boards this season. The star was a showbusiness nobody named Donald Fleming. He smeared his makeup, missed his cues, stilted his gestures and danced out of step. The best that could be said for the supporting cast was that it did not outshine the star; with no apparent difficulty, they managed to measure down to Fleming's low thespian standards.

But the audience loved it. The show was the annual Springtime Party, when celebrities of Parliament and capital society don corny costumes and clown through even cornier skits to have fun and raise money for the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra. Liberal Leader Lester Pearson, Transport Minister George Hees and ex-mayor Charlotte Whitton had served as main butts in previous years. Their performances were no better than Donald Fleming's and their box office appeal was obviously somewhat less. With Fleming as its top attraction, this year's Party packed nearly 8,000 people into the dusty Coliseum, grossed nearly \$30,000, and proved once more the solid support given to the city's Philharmonic by the citizens of Ottawa.

Ottawa's Philharmonic is one of the most flourishing on the North American continent. During the 24-week season just ended, the orchestra presented 60 performances—an average of one every three days. All its major concerts, staged in a downtown movie theatre that is Ottawa's most adequate auditorium, were complete sellouts. With a nucleus of 51 professional full-time musicians, led by Conductor Thomas Mayer, the Philharmonic operates on a substantial budget of \$75,000 a year. Once in recent years (in 1957-58) it accomplished the rare feat of breaking even and this year will come within \$20,000 of balancing its books.

The Philharmonic's achievements seem all the more spectacular in view of the sorry history of symphonic music in the national capital. Over the years since 1894, when a promising young politician named Wilfrid Laurier patronized the first attempt, at least half a dozen civic symphonies had been organized and dis-

banded. In 1944, Dr. Allard de Ridder, a Dutch-born viola player with the Hart House String Quartet, decided to make another try but even the American Federation of Musicians warned him against it. An AFM adviser wrote: "Ottawa is the graveyard of symphony orchestras."

De Ridder refused to heed the warnings, however, and the AFM, realizing that he was in earnest, began helping scout musical talent in the Film Board, the RCAF and the Civil Service. Eugene (Jack) Kash, musical director of the Film Board and an accomplished violinist, became the orchestra's concert master.

Renting music, borrowing music stands and rehearsing on weekends, because the 65 musicians all had other jobs, the new orchestra managed to present a passable first concert on September 6, 1944, in an auditorium where bingo and hockey games were the customary entertainment.

Audience and critics were kind but as the years passed it was apparent that de Ridder's orchestra too was headed for the well-filled graveyard. Concerts were months apart and rarely showed a profit. All sorts of money-raising schemes were tried from "pops" concerts sponsored by local merchants to door-to-door canvassing. Even the musicians union, realizing that a local orchestra would benefit

its members, sponsored a series of free concerts to awaken public interest in music. Despite everything, the deficits mounted. The orchestra was losing \$3,000 at each regular concert, even when every seat was sold.

Then a shattering precedent was set: the tight-fisted City of Ottawa gave the Orchestra a grant of \$1,000. The sum only paid the rent of the theatre for a single concert but it was the first sign of realization by civic officials that a symphony orchestra was a civic need rather than a profit-making private enterprise. The city fathers' example was followed by individual citizens and a drive for local patrons at \$25 or more apiece was successfully launched.

With its financial affairs in slightly better order, the backers of the orchestra began to think about its musicianship. It had to be admitted that, despite the praise of the well-meaning local critics, that the orchestra was mediocre. This was especially apparent when it performed with top-ranking guest soloists such as Jan Peerce, Thomas L. Thomas and Gladys Swarthout. But mediocrity was inevitable as long as the Philharmonic was a part-time orchestra, putting on concerts after inadequate weekend rehearsals. The only answer seemed to be to hire more full-time musicians, let them rehearse thoroughly under a first-rate conductor.

The conductor Ottawa wanted was Thomas Mayer, a German refugee who had made a Canadian reputation for himself as conductor of the artistically and financially successful Halifax Symphony Orchestra. Mayer was a distinguished musician, the concertmaster of the famed Leipzig Orchestra when he left Germany. He had performed at New York's Metropolitan Opera and conducted a Benjamin Britten opera at one of the early Stratford Festivals.

When Mayer came to Ottawa to be





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interviewed by his would-be employees, their first reaction was that he was beyond their means. The Ottawa orchestra was then operating on a budget of \$30,000 a year and barely getting by. Mayer stated flatly that it would be impossible to operate a worthwhile Philharmonic without an operating budget of about \$90,000. None of them can now logically explain why they decided to do it, but the Board members voted to hire Conductor Mayer, told him to sign 36 full-time musicians at \$70 per man per week, and lay plans for a 20-week season.

The orchestra, its budget, its playing season and its attendance have grown steadily since that first season in 1957-58. In the off-seasons, Conductor Mayer has scouted talent all over Canada and the U.S. to put together a well-balanced ensemble. During the concert season, he works day and night, rehearsing the full-time musicians mornings and afternoons, following up with evening and weekend sessions to practice the part-timers who are drawn from the military bands and Civil Service.

In an effort to educate a musical audience for the day when Ottawa will have a large concert hall (possibly in the Centennial year of 1967) Mayer also takes his orchestra to public, separate and high schools in and around Ottawa.

If any other city is interested in knowing how the Ottawa Philharmonic achieved this year's record of seven major performances plus two repeat concerts, 24 weekly half-hour concerts for the CBC, 15 school concerts, six out-of-town concerts, two "pops" programs and three special events, they might look at the Philharmonic's ledgers.

They show that the sold-out houses for the major concerts brought in almost \$50,000, less than one third of the annual budget. The CBC paid \$18,000 for the radio programs. The City of Ottawa, now more firmly convinced than ever that culture must be paid for, gave the Philharmonic a \$4,500 grant and the Canada Council provided an additional \$20,000. Added to this are public donations, and the money raised by the Women's Committee through such projects as the Springtime Party. These will more than match the city and Canada Council contributions dollar for dollar.

For the future, the Ottawa Philharmonic is optimistic. The fondest hope is that a National Concert Hall will be built in Ottawa by 1967. Establishment of a concert hall would not only solve two of the Philharmonic's major problems—more space and lower rent—it would also give the Philharmonic a chance to flower into Canada's National Symphony. Conductor Mayer will admit no such definite purpose but he obviously aims to have the Philharmonic ready for that role if it is offered.

Medicine

by Claire Halliday

Peanuts for Hemophiliacs

Bleeding in hemophiliacs is controlled by peanuts. Dr. H. B. Boudreaux of Louisiana State University, himself a hemophiliac, finds that eating peanuts (raw, roasted or as peanut butter), checks hemorrhage and clots the blood in one or two days. He discovered that eating a large handful of peanuts relieved the tenderness in his knee, swollen with blood. If he omits peanuts from his diet, bleeding recurs. Dr. Boudreaux has also treated several hemophiliac patients successfully.

Assisted by the Department of Agriculture in New Orleans, Dr. B. extracted the active factor from peanut flour with 90 per cent ethyl alcohol. In doses of 14 grams per day (from a pound of peanuts) the factor controls bleeding. This discovery is reported in the British journal, *Nature* 185:469, 1960.

Nickel eczema, an important industrial disease, is becoming more and more common in the home with the increasing use of nickel-treated articles for domestic use. In one allergist's practice, allergy resulting from nickel rose within 20 years from 5.2 to 12.9 per cent of his cases. Incriminated were nickel-plated garters, wrist watches, spectacles, jewelry, tools, water taps, etc. Since sensitivity to such a substance is permanent, the greatest care must be taken to prevent further contact with the metal. The report appears in the *J. Am. Med. A.* 171:2350, 1959.

Dieting citizens may eat their meals at a hospital restaurant in Indianapolis. The Methodist Hospital has for 30 years run a nonprofit dining room for people on special diets and recommends the scheme to other hospitals as a public service. A group of local business men meet daily to take advantage of their special diet lunch for \$2.

"The **safety of fluorides** and their relationship to dental health have been tested more thoroughly than any other public health measure under the widest variety of controlled conditions" says Dr. Niforuk of the University of Toronto (January 23rd issue of *Canad. Med. A. J.*). He says that over 7 million adults and children in North America have for several generations ingested fluoride at the concentration of 1 to 1.5 milligrams

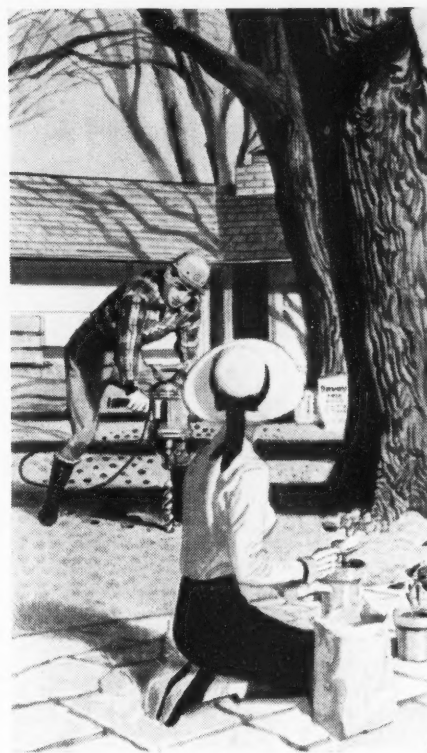
daily in water. "No harmful systemic effects have been detected by medical experts ranging in interests from pediatric to geriatric specialties."

Iron deficiency anemia in infants is commoner than is supposed, particularly among the underprivileged. A Northwestern University pediatrician detected it in 25 per cent of 425 babies from six months to two years old. He says it threatens all except very well nourished infants, born at term, but all infants should be routinely checked at six months of age to determine if they need supplementary iron. His report appears in *GP* 29:168, 1959.

Cervical cancer occurs more frequently in women who married before 20. According to Dr. Harold F. Dorn (of the U.S. National Institutes of Health), who recently reviewed the many reports published on the incidence of this condition, this one factor (marriage before the age of 20) was found by each group of investigators to be positively associated with cervical cancer. Dr. Dorn's lecture appears in *New England J. Med.*, September 17th issue.

A fat person's accident rate is directly proportional to his degree of obesity, according to Dr. Rosaire Robillard of Montreal's Sacred Heart Hospital. Overweight people are involved in traffic accidents at the rate of 85 per 1000 compared with 60 for those of normal weight. He lists euphoria and lack of bodily agility among the factors involved.

Cholesterol blood level lowered by corn oil: One to 1½ ounces of corn oil (undiluted or emulsified with flavoured water) were taken three times daily by 23 coronary patients. They also used corn oil for cooking and salads. Butter and other fats were restricted but lean meat and all other items in the diet were permitted. In 75 per cent of the patients the cholesterol level was lowered 15 per cent — from an average of 271 mg. to 208 mg. This drop was maintained during one year and no patient had any angina attacks during that period. This work was reported in the *American J. Medical Science* 35:133, 1958.



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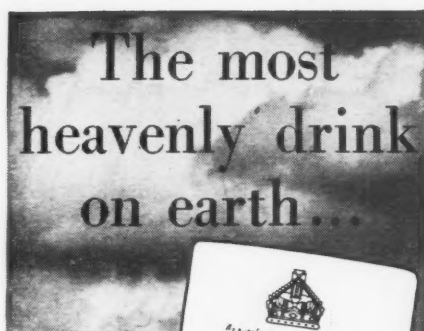
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"Please Don't Eat the Daisies": Niven, Day and Byington.

Films

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Just A Matronly Romp

DOMESTIC BEHAVIOR in the movies has relaxed considerably in recent years, probably because television has been on hand to take up the slack. This is particularly true of domestic comedy. The young matron on television "situation" comedies still comes stamped with the woman's magazine "seal of approval".

Her kitchen is the best furnished room in the house and she spends a great deal of time in it. She does most of her luxury shopping at the supermarket. She doesn't drink, she doesn't smoke, and her social ambitions are richly satisfied with meetings of the home and school club. She has an admiring husband and three or four children and she manages her family on the basis that father knows best but mother knows better. She has no excitement outside the home and doesn't crave any, living as she does in a sort of soap-opera world without tears.

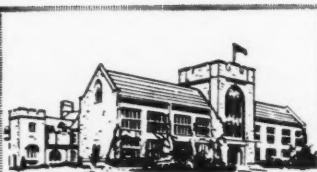
Her more emancipated sister on the high, wide screen has a much livelier time. There is, for instance, the heroine of *Please Don't Eat the Daisies* (Doris Day). Miss Day dresses much better than her living-room counterpart and, since her husband (David Niven) is a dramatic critic, she naturally gets round quite a bit. She takes breakfast at home and most of her other meals in restaurants. She manages her family by keeping the youngest in a cage and turning the other three over to the type of Irish maid of-all-work that hasn't been seen on the screen since Patsy Kelly was a comic. (The role, in-

cidentally, is played by Patsy Kelly.)

However, the heroine has her domestic side. Half-way through the picture she buys a house in the country, a dessicated mansion built, apparently, of prefabricated wormwood, and throws herself into the task of remodelling it. Meanwhile, her husband, taking refuge in a hotel, is being throatily seduced by a Broadway star, an informal girl given to entertaining male callers from her bubble bath. It all works out conventionally in the end which goes to prove, I suppose, that the screen matron can always keep her husband at her apron-strings and it doesn't much matter whether it's a cocktail apron or a bungalow apron.

Under all this antic behavior the people in *Please Don't Eat the Daisies* are still faithful stereotypes. The principals are old hands in familiar roles. The children, lovingly described by their mother as monsters, are no more monstrous, and no less, than most screen children in domestic comedy. Spring Byington as the critic's mother-in-law is exactly the affectionate and slightly addled mother-in-law of *December Bride*. The cast includes a sheep-dog who is frightened of cats, consumes tranquillizers, and insists on sleeping with the family. The centre of this interesting syndrome is the funniest member of the cast.

The gentleman who introduced *Behind the Great Wall* on the screen pointed out that our sense of taste is largely, if not wholly, dependent on our sense of smell



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736 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

and I will believe this when someone comes up with a cup of coffee that tastes exactly the way freshly ground coffee smells. The man who could devise this miracle would have a much larger claim on human gratitude than the inventor of Odorama.

The new process which accompanies *Behind the Great Wall* wafted a wide variety of odors across the audience—the smell of freshly cut orange, of meadow flowers, of tea, chinese food, incense, levee mud, etc. etc. Among all these odors the only one that came up sharply and authentically was the smell of sliced orange. The rest tended to lap-dissolve into each other so that one came away still smelling, and probably smelling of, a whole synthesis of odors, most of them queer and none of them particularly Oriental. It was very novel and interesting but I'm not sure that Odorama contributes much more to civilized life than, say, striped toothpaste.

The picture itself is a fine travelogue, offering some remarkable glimpses of both new and old China. These include a study of an unhappy youthful marriage which remains poignant and memorable in spite of the commentator's insistence that it is Communist propaganda. There is also a moving sequence describing the ritualistic funeral of a small child, as well as a beautiful, formalized display of exercises carried out by a group of grave but agile old Chinese gentlemen. Most people will find the old China more humanly interesting, because more deeply human, than the bustling new regime with its faceless swarms of blue-suited workers busy on the new levees.

Behind the Great Wall is well worth seeing, in spite of the distractions of Odorama and of a commentator who appears to be trying to equate Odorama with democracy.



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Chess

by D. M. LeDain

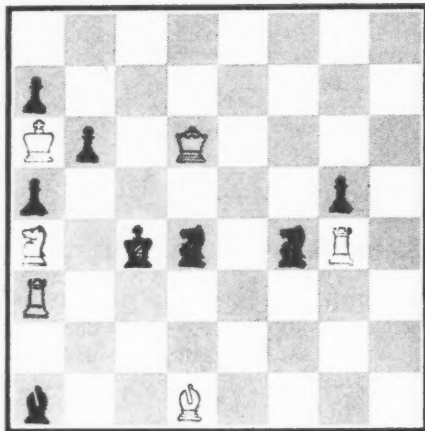
SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD grandmaster Bobby Fischer easily retained his USA national title in play at New York, but it was veteran Sidney Bernstein who produced the sprightliest win of the tourney. Bernstein encouraged his opponent to stick his neck out chasing a pawn and then lowered the boom.

White: S. Bernstein, Black: H. Seidman.
1.P-QKt4, Kt-KB3; 2.B-Kt2, P-K3; 3.P-Kt5, P-QR3; 4.P-QR4, PxP; 5.PxP, RxR; 6.BxR, P-Q; 7.Kt-KB3, B-K2; 8.P-K3, QKt-Q2; 9.B-K2, Castles; 10.Castles, Kt-K1; 11.P-B4, B-B3; 12.Kt-B3, PxP; 13.BxP, Kt-Q3; 14.B-K2, P-QKt3; 15.Kt-R2, B-Kt2; 16.BxB, QxB; 17.Kt-Kt4, Kt-K4; 18.Kt-Q4, Q-Kt4; 19. P.Kt3, Q-R3; 20.Q-B2, Q-R6; 21.Kt(Kt4)-B6, K-R1; 22.R-R1, Kt-Kt5; 23. Kt-B3, Q-R4; 24.R-R4!!., KtxR? (or KtxKtP; 25.Kt-R4, Q-Q4; 26.B-B3

wins a piece); 25.Kt(3)-K5, QxB; 26. QxPch!! with mate in three.

Solution of Problem No. 244, (Holladay).
Key, 1.Kt-B8.

Problem No. 245, by I. Neumann (1st prize, "Amer. Chess Bulletin", 1958).
White mates in two moves. (6 + 8)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"JUST BACK from Kalota," Tom told me.
"Came by the new KAR service."

"Car?" I was puzzled momentarily
"Oh yes. Their new air line."

"That's right," he agreed. "Low fare even though they don't allow one much free baggage."

Tom collects curios, an expensive hobby where flying is concerned. "Did you have so much then?" I asked.

"Over a hundred pounds altogether, and I'd have paid \$10.80 excess if I hadn't met Jack." He laughed. "They handed us a printed tariff, all in cents and our pounds, and let us figure out the cheapest way."

"That's courtesy," I commented.

"Sure, Jack was on a one day business visit, and had no baggage. So he took part of my stuff and paid \$2.88 for that, and I only had to pay \$4.68 for the rest."

"Quite a saving," I said. "Of course they charged to the nearest pound above."

Tom nodded. "Yes, and the excess rate was more than a dime a pound."

I'm still wondering what that rate was.
Do you know? (127)

Answer on Page 44.

Water, Water Everywhere

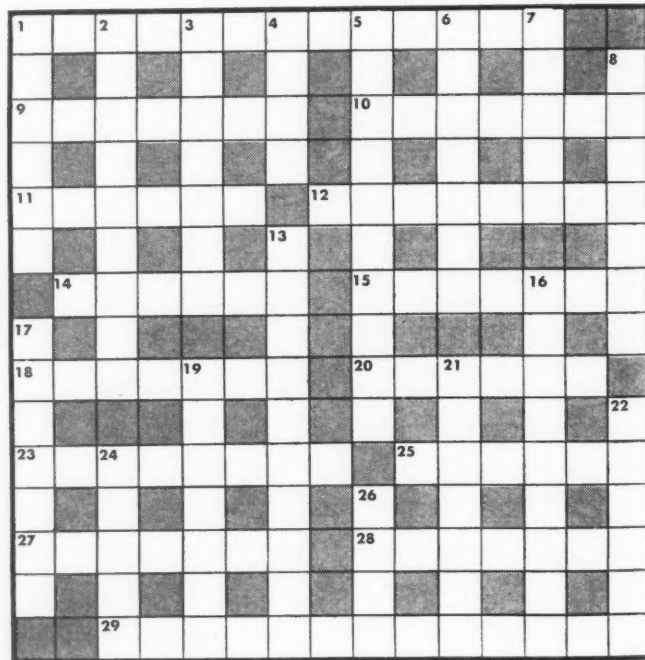
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

- 1 A shade of the 29, 1D? (8, 5)
- 9 Numbering fore and aft may have a deadening effect. (7)
- 10 Gad! Vera is ruined! (7)
- 11 They prevent cars from being a menace in Venice. (6)
- 12 The one who shot himself at Monte Carlo? Not so good! (3, 5)
- 14 Astute form of a chiseller? (6)
- 15 Freud used me as a dupe, so I reformed. (7)
- 18 Yet "Arrivederci, Roma" shows quite the opposite. (7)
- 20 Where the Roman five hundred were thrown from an upset 21? (6)
- 23 The movement of the one who would steal your "old-fashioned"? (8)
- 25 One is free to go in and eat it as a matter of course. (6)
- 27 The odor is me? O, no! (7)
- 28 A sign of victory brought back the company with some fuss, but bore fruit. (7)
- 29, 1D. Antonio. (3, 8, 2, 6)

DOWN

- 1 See 29.
- 2 He helped put a different Roman into the Senate? (9)
- 3 Only three people allow this verse. (7)
- 4 Jason's ship was mostly cargo. (4)
- 5 When sung in a 21 it must include a carol. (10)
- 6 No grounds for going on the sick list. (7)
- 7 Their Palace in 1D has almost entirely gone to the dogs, it appears. (5)
- 8 Speech written on an envelope? (7)
- 13 Chief dairy product, but it doesn't come from the dairy. (4-6)
- 16 Though starting as a pro, he begat but an ant, finally. (9)
- 17 Was it the ass in me that made me kick up my heels? (7)
- 19 The Fox of 1D by Ben Jonson. (7)
- 21 The operators of this craft were entitled to appear in Gilbert and Sullivan. (7)
- 22 Pardon! Haven't quite finished the French toffee. (3, 3)
- 24 To be or not to be—the beginning and the end. (5)
- 26 Mineral found in most alcoholic beverages. (4)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

- 1, 5. Curiosity
killed the cat
9 Shadow
10 Exercise
11 Alhambra
13 Specie
14 Ashamed
15 Massage
17 Combats
20 Suppose
24 Cannes

- 26 Unearned
27 Withered
28 Scamps
29 Under the
weather

DOWN

- 2 Upholds
3 Indiana
4 See 28D
5 See 1
6 Knees

- 7 Lackeys
8 Ensuing
12 Bleat
16 Amuse
18 Oration
19 Banshee
21 Parfait
22 Steeple
23 Bundle
25 Sprat

28. 4. See-saw (494)

Productivity: The Labor View

by Robert Jamieson

"PRODUCTIVITY" IS A WORD that has been bandied about with little understanding of what it means. Usually it comes from employers and governments exhorting people to increase productivity so that they may have a wage increase. But it is a difficult quality to measure. The productivity of labor is probably easiest to assess: how many men on the floor does it take to make a given quantity of goods compared with a year ago, or ten years ago? For it is always *increased* productivity that is thought of when the word is mentioned.

But the problem is more complex. To take a hypothetical example: If a new piece of machinery enabled half as many men to do the same amount of work in a given time, this will not necessarily mean that productivity, in the broadest sense, has been doubled. The machine will likely be more complex, may need more maintenance men, may have taken two or three times as many man-hours to build. The hidden increase in labor cost—compared with a straight replacement of the old machine—must be allowed for before assessing the real increase in productivity. There have been reported cases recently of fully automated production lines proving uneconomic after they were installed because volume was insufficient to use them.

Nonetheless, speaking broadly, most advances which enable men on a factory floor to produce more, have increased productivity in whatever way it may be measured. The issue that is now coming up is who is to benefit from this increase, and in what proportions: shareholders, labor or consumers? How is the shareout to be assessed?

In a free-enterprise, fully competitive society, the consumer would benefit first because of competition between manufacturers, and labor and the shareholders would divide the remainder in the normal course of wage bargaining. This is not always what happens: there is such a thing as the managed price, there are situations where management capitulates to any demand made by labor because they know they can increase prices (they also, in such cases, increase profits as a rule).

The steelworkers in Canada (United Steelworkers of America) have taken an initiative in seeking a more precise measure of productivity, and at their convention in Montreal, Canadian director Bill Mahoney made a pitch for a say in how the proceeds of increased productivity should be shared. It is believed this

line will be followed by a number of other large unions in Canada, despite the known reluctance of managements to discuss prices which, in effect, is what is involved.

"I am not suggesting it may be necessary for us to strike for price cuts," Mahoney told the convention "... I simply hope that there may be some who will agree that it is in management's interests, as well as in ours, to work out some method of sharing soaring productivity between shareholders, employees and customers."

Note the word "soaring" productivity. Cleve Kidd, the union's research director, took up this theme in a later discussion with SATURDAY NIGHT. Between 1939 and 1959 primary steel production per man rose from 109.2 tons to 194.5 tons, an increase of 78.1 percent, he said. Gross selling value rose by 1015 percent and the wage bill by only 773 percent. There are, of course, many more men working in steel today than in 1939 (30,441 against 12,676). And Kidd estimates that value produced per man per year rose from \$5,990 to \$28,075. Even when this is reduced to constant dollars, this is an increase of 96 percent or 4.8 percent per year in real terms. Also men work fewer hours than they did in 1939, so Kidd puts the increase in production per man-hour in the period at 142 percent—from .38 tons in 1939 .092 in 1959, giving a productivity increase of close to seven percent per year. Labor cost as a percentage of gross selling value has fallen: from 23 percent in 1939 to 17 percent last year.

This is, of course, a partisan case, and the steelworkers freely admit it. There are other factors, the servicing of capital on new equipment, and the fact that much more of Canada's steel is now specialty steel in a higher selling-price bracket than it was in 1939. Salaried staffs and salaries are higher in proportion to labor than they were.

Kidd points out that it is exactly the extent of such developments that the union wants to bring out in the refined index of productivity that it seeks. However, he believes that capital has the lesser claim to the benefits from increased productivity since the bulk of the capital that has financed improvements has been found from internal sources—retained earnings from past years.

This is a contention with which it is difficult to agree—and with which management certainly will not agree—for unless you are going to penalise past earn-

ings by some retroactive measure, you must grant retained earnings full right to earn their keep when eventually put to use in the business.

Nonetheless the healthy state of most Canadian steel companies is impressive. Kidd asserts that Stelco has consistently earned 11-15 percent on investment, against most U.S. steel companies' 8-11 percent. This could be the result of varying accounting practices or, for instance, of a more conservative valuation of assets in Canada. But Kidd's feeling is that Canada's efficiency compares more than favorably with the primary iron and steel industry in the States.

The new line of sharing the results of increased productivity in some more regular fashion than now raises questions. Here are extracts from points put to Kidd and his replies:

Question: If you get a measure for productivity, and find a method of sharing between consumer, capital and labor, what comes of your present practice of asking exactly the same wages in Canada as are conceded in the United States?

Kidd: You must remember this. There is justification for these demands in present circumstances. Although we are very efficient in Canada, they benefit does not get passed on to the consumer. We have a regime of managed prices. Almost invariably the Canadian steel price is fixed at the U.S. price plus cost of freight from the U.S., plus duty. So long as this is the case, we are not being unreasonable in asking the U.S. wage rate.

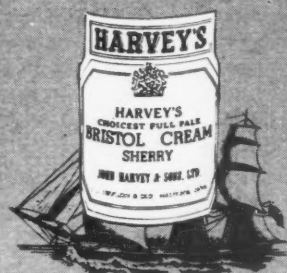
Question: How do you intend to get your agreed definition of productivity as a preliminary to sharing out its benefits?

Kidd: We hope we will sit down with the federal agencies concerned and tackle the problem with them. They may consult the industry—company by company, or all together. We are certainly also going to approach the industry. But I don't suppose we will all three sit down together, which might be the ideal.

Question: There has always been the strongest resistance by managements to discussing product price, not only in this country but in the United States and Europe as well. What you are seeking really are (1) a workable definition and measure of productivity—which you might get—and (2) a discussion, after that, on price policy. Do you really expect this breakthrough?

Kidd: All I can say is that this is the line of thinking, not only in the steelworkers but among one or two other major groups in the CLC. We think it is a constructive approach. I feel it is going to be the biggest topic in union-management relations in the next few years. But I know the resistance there is to it—at least one steel executive has spoken about management's "divine right" to fix price. But Bill Mahoney's report to the convention sets out our position clearly.

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This is what he said:

We have one serious piece of unfinished business: since June of 1958 we have been pressing the federal government for a steel price inquiry. In March of 1959 we presented a very comprehensive brief which had involved many weeks of work—a brief which showed conclusively that the steel industry's pricing policies and not the union's wage policies were responsible for high prices in this country.

The Prime Minister and his colleagues listened to our brief and promised us that we would hear from them. Well, here it is April of 1960 and still no action from the government on a request they have been considering for some two years. We have, however, a recent indication why the government may not be interested in conducting such an inquiry. Stelco and Algoma recently gave reports on their 1959 profits. Stelco shows net profits of \$32.9 million—an increase of 100.8 percent over 1958. Algoma's net profit increased to \$17.6 million—or 49.7 percent over '58.

Price reductions in raw materials and processed raw materials are possible. Obviously, if basic and processed material prices can be cut—as the facts prove they can—secondary manufacturers can better compete and level up manufacturing wages. What is required, however, is a government sufficiently dedicated to the welfare of the Canadian people and sufficiently courageous to bring the facts of economic life to the light of day rather than spending their time echoing or initiating the propaganda of big business that working people and the wages they receive are responsible for high prices.

However, in view of the deafening silence from our present government, we are forced to consider a new approach.

While one of Canada's large steel producers has said time and time again that they do not consider prices a matter for collective bargaining, lack of government action may force us to challenge this corporate assertion. I am not suggesting that it may be necessary for us to strike for price cuts. I simply believe that there must be some men in top steel management who are concerned with public welfare and the problems of their customers because these are important to the future of the steel industry. I simply hope that there may be some who will agree that it is in management's interests, as well as in ours, to work out some method of sharing soaring productivity between shareholders, employees and customers.

In this hope I intend, following this policy conference, to contact the leaders of Canada's steel industry and propose meetings for this purpose. We have until the end of 1961 to decide whether we can devise a new formula in which sharing productivity with the industry's customers will be a mutually accepted part of the rules.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



Dividend No. 291

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty-two and one-half cents (52½¢) per share** upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1960, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1960; shares not fully paid for by the 30th day of April, 1960, to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By order of the Board.

W. E. McLAUGHLIN,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.,
April 19, 1960.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable June 15th to Shareholders of record May 16th, 1960.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. WINDELER
Secretary

Toronto, Ontario
April 29th, 1960.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED DIVIDEND NOTICE

On April 28, 1960, a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company, payable June 4, 1960 to shareholders of record at the close of business May 9, 1960.

JAMES A. DULLEA
Secretary



Montreal
April 28, 1960

Is there an outstanding high-school student in your family graduating this year?

If you are a parent with a son or daughter ready for university this year, this booklet may be very important in your family. It outlines a great opportunity for 50 top high-school students, graduating in Canada this year, to go to university for courses in the Arts or Sciences, under the Bank of Montreal Canada Centennial Scholarships Plan.

This booklet, which can be obtained *by students* from their neighbourhood branch of the B of M, contains an application form and outlines the scholarships, ranging from \$750 to \$5,000, provided under this plan. The plan culminates in 1967, with final major awards that year marking the Centenary of Canada's Confederation and the 150th Anniversary of Canada's First Bank.

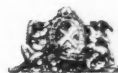
If there *is* an outstanding high-school student in your family who graduates this year, be sure that he — or she — visits the B of M without delay. A copy of the Bank of Montreal Canada Centennial Scholarship booklet "Handbook for Candidates" is available for the asking.

.....

In developing the plan, the Bank of Montreal is in no way seeking personnel for its own staff, but men and women who — through scientific research and pursuits in the public service — will contribute in some notable way to the common good of the nation in the years ahead.



To commemorate the Centenary
of Canada's Confederation
and the 150th anniversary of
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Business Index for May



Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1949 = 100	170.2	173.1	162.0
Index of Manufacturing Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1949 = 100	156.2	152.4	146.4
Retail Trade	\$ millions	1,118	1,161	1,099
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted)	\$ millions	1,523	1,522	1,443
Consumer Price Index	1949 = 100	127.5	129.9	125.4
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Raw Material	1935-39 = 100	242.8	240.4	240.4
Manufacturers' Inventories, Held and Owned	\$ millions	4,472	4,405	4,391
New Orders in Manufacturing	\$ millions	1,802	1,848	1,683
Steel Ingot Production	'000 tons	586	545	471
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centres	\$ millions	22,046	20,980	17,730
Total Construction Awards (Hugh C. MacLean Building Reports)	\$ millions	399	189	193
Hours Worked in Manufacturing	per week	40.4	40.7	40.9
Index of Common Stock Prices	1935-39 = 100	248.8	242.3	265.8
Imports	\$ millions	476.4	454.3	432.7
Exports	\$ millions	439.5	430.1	381.1

Most latest figures are preliminary ones.

THE STEADINESS of the general business index reflects the current state of the economy. We are at a high level indeed but there is no explosive growth. We have already begun to accept this state of affairs these last few months. The present steadiness (the current indicator is even slightly below that for April) does not show a turning point for our economy. We are not now on the verge of moving downward. There is little doubt that we shall register gains in the coming months.

This inch-by-inch growth process is not good enough for Canada. It does not absorb enough of our jobless, for these continue to register high levels. Actually, the why of this latter fact is because of the fundamental fabric of our economy as well as because growth is slow. We require a re-evaluation of the type of economy we need.

Industrial production hit a high spot in January, then slowed a bit. Incidentally, all the industrial production indicators have been recalculated recently so that exact comparisons should not be made between figures in this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT and those contained in past issues.

The changes, however, are not startling—some refinements have been worked in.

Part of the reason for slowdown is in construction—mainly housing. Improvement is in sight here. Hugh C. MacLean Building Award figures for the first four months of this year were 26.4 percent higher than those for the like period of 1959. The total for the four months sets a record. Residential construction awards are down 39 percent for the year. However, just a month ago they were down 49 percent. For the month of April, 1960 housing contract awards were down only three percent compared to April, 1959. Obviously a change is in the making, but how strong housing will become has yet to be seen. The big gainer in all awards is in industrial building, up some 180 percent on the year; engineering is next, being up a bit over 100 percent.

Retail sales for the first few months continue to show small gains over a year ago. However, these dollar gains would be eaten away by the small increase in the cost-of-living between the opening months of this year and those of 1959. It should be remembered these balmy days that weather conditions were generally bad this

winter and Easter was late. When full Easter sales facts are in, we will probably show up better, comparing the first four months of each year.

What sales facts do show even now is that consumers have not lost faith in the economy, despite the presence of so many pessimists. Even with the high level of jobless there appears to be plenty of money available for buying. Labor income is running some five percent ahead of last year and the average industrial wage packet hit over \$75 per week for the first time in history.

Our international commodity trade continues relatively very healthy. For the first quarter of this year our exports gained 23 percent in dollars over the sister period of 1959. Imports also gained but only by nine percent. Our import balance was sliced from \$166 million at the quarter mark in 1959 to \$39 million this year.

In summary, 1960 won't be tagged "The year of the new boom" by historians but it's also pretty sure not to earn the title of "The year of the bust".

—by Maurice Hecht

(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)



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Gold & Dross

Listing at New York

Why do not more Canadian companies have their shares listed on the New York Exchanges? This would broaden their market, facilitate their transfer outside this country and place the estate of American shareholders in an advantageous position from the standpoint of inheritance tax or succession duties. Broadening the shareholder base would seem to be in the interests of the Canadian economy in view of its relationship to continuing capital injections.—B.D., Montreal.

Although several Canadian issues are already listed on the New York and American Stock Exchanges this does not seem to have precipitated a rush by Americans to own them.

One of the myths of the securities world is that listing creates a market for a stock whereas a stock exchange is simply an open auction where buyers and sellers can meet. The notion that listing creates a demand for a stock seems to be a reflection of the extent to which bids for promotional mining shares evaporate when they are delisted. But promotional mining shares are a race apart and the reasoning which is applicable to them is not applicable to investment shares.

There are not more than 60 or 70 Canadian companies large enough to warrant the serious attention of the U.S. investor. Nor could many of them arouse interest in the U.S. in competition with American companies, which dominate the financial news. Many Canadian companies are backward in issuing news and cultivating relations with domestic shareholders.

That many Canadian companies do not seek American participation is evident in their failure to register offerings of new securities with the S.E.C. at Washington.

Smelters' Outlook

I am looking at Cons. Smelters with a view to acquiring some of the same as an investment. However, before committing myself I would like the bench mark of your approval on it.—J.H., Winnipeg.

Any recommendation to acquire securities is necessarily qualified, according to the buyer's position and investment program. What is one man's meat in the stock

market is another man's poison. Thus, while Smelters could not be endorsed for the widow and orphan, there is much to entitle it to a high rating as a business man's speculation, that is as a resource-participating, chance-taking vehicle for the individual with sufficient means to assume a calculated risk.

A subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Railway, Smelters is an important lead-zinc producer with ample ore resources to support its long-term future and with a strong position as a metal maker.

The company has outstanding some 16.4 million shares, and recent price of around \$18 results in a market valuation of about \$300 million. This does not seem to be excessive, considering working capital of the order of \$86 million. Net earnings in 1959 were \$1.02 a share, and indicated dividend is 80 cents a year.

Lead and zinc are relatively depressed industries particularly from the standpoint of the exporter since U.S. mining industries have been able to obtain a high degree of protection against foreign competition. But the U.S. is eating into its metal reserves at an astounding rate, and the long-term future of the owner of nearby ore is bright.

Newsprint Stocks

I notice newsprint stocks fetching higher prices. Why is this and how far will they go?—M.G., Vancouver.

Newsprint is Canada's prime export industry, and its new look reflects continued growth of the U.S. market, which takes 80% of the output, plus an improvement in the exchange rate. Discount on U.S. funds averaged 4% in 1959, resulting in a loss of about \$30 million to this country's newsprint producers.

The expanding U.S. market could result in Canadian output this year of 6.6 million tons versus 6.4 million in 1959, the latter part of which saw a significant increase in consumption. In consequence Canadian production came within 1% of the high racked up in 1956. December output increased 13%.

Industry earnings this year may be up as much as 10% over 1959, if exchange rates are favorable. The premium has latterly declined, and a continuance of this trend could direct market attention to newsprint stocks.

Cons. Bakeries

There is a stock called Cons. Bakeries which seems to be low-priced in relation to former price levels. I wonder if you could recommend a purchase of it.—C.V., Quebec City.

There is always a danger that a stock which is in the dumps will so remain. Nonetheless, a study of Cons. Bakeries suggests that pessimism may be overdone.

The food industry is one of the most flourishing and rapidly growing fields in the modern economy. It is possible that Cons. Bakeries will make a successful attack on costs, the rising trend of which—in comparison with the relatively fixed level of product prices—reflects in the unsatisfactory nature of earnings.

The company in 1959 spent \$1.4 million on buildings and equipment and finished the year with net current assets of \$700,000. A little pencil and paper work will show the aggregate of these two figures is only slightly less than the market capitalization and almost completely ignores the \$5.2 million fixed assets held at the end of 1958.

The stock could be bought and held as a sleeper by the speculator.

C.P.R. for Holding

Some years ago I bought C.P.R. on your recommendation and it has never done anything, although I admit on the other hand it hasn't gone down either and I have received the dividend regularly. What should I do with it? Buy more, sell or just hold?—C.R., Saskatoon.

You could well afford to add to your holdings if you have funds available for speculative investment. C.P.R. is about as closely tied to the growing Canadian economy as any situation that can be found. The nature of its attraction is evident in its recent recommendation by an American investment service with the result that the stock enjoyed considerable buying.

Coniagas

Is there any explanation for the delay in Coniagas Mines commencing production at its base-metal property at Bachelor Lake, Que? On the face of it, the known ore would pay the capital costs. Is there any difficulty in separating the metals from the rock? Or is the company gambling on zinc futures by holding the property inactive until metal prices improve?—E.A., Calgary.

Operations at the Coniagas property at Bachelor Lake were suspended a couple of years ago but would probably be resumed once the company obtained a firm contract for its concentrates. A cloud has

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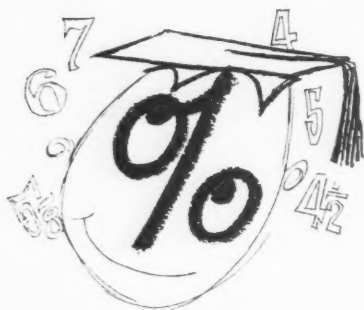
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been thrown over the market for zinc as well as for lead, by the adoption of a quota system for imports into the U.S.

Coniagas estimates ore reserves to a depth of 625 ft as more than 400,000 tons and metallurgical sampling has indicated this will produce a profitable concentrate at current market prices, if entire output could be sold in orderly fashion. This suggests the possibility of capital to bring the property to production being provided by the metal makers buying the concentrates.

The status of Coniagas typifies the transition in Canadian mining from an industry based on the simple economics of gold mining to one requiring a knowledge of the complex economics of base-metal mining and metal making.

Lake Cinch

How does the idea of a flier in Lake Cinch look to you?—L.S., Ottawa.

Fliers may be all right for the professional trader but are not to be recommended for the mill-run investor. On the other hand, the Lake Cinch situation has much to commend it to the speculator prepared to take a position based on an intelligent study of a situation.

Current levels of the equity represent an opportunity to buy into an established company on a favorable basis. Market capitalization (number of shares multiplied by current price) is roughly equivalent to financial position of some \$3 million, including \$2.5 million receivable from Eldorado Mining & Refining, the purchaser of the unexpired portion of the Lake Cinch uranium contract. Shipments from the Lake Cinch mine in Northern Saskatchewan have been discontinued.

The company will use its financial resources to seek a new mining property and since it enjoys the management of an aggressive and experienced group its chance of success is above average.

Exports of Gas

What is the status of Canadian gas export to the U.S.?—P. O., Vancouver.

The Federal Power Commission of the United States now must make the final play before actual Canadian gas export begins under three of the four projects authorized recently by the Canadian Government.

The only one of the four companies having prior FPC approval, before getting Canadian clearance, is Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd., whose major export venture will consist of delivering gas at the U.S. border near Emerson, Man., to the Midwestern Gas Transmission Co. of Houston, Tex.

Midwestern's import application was

IMPERIAL OIL ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT



W. O. TWAITS



J. R. WHITE

W. O. Twaits, executive vice-president of Imperial Oil since 1955, has been elected president, succeeding J. R. White, who becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Twaits, a native of Galt, Ont., and a graduate of the University of Toronto, has had wide experience in all phases of the company's activities including research, supply and transportation, petroleum economics, crude oil production, and marketing. Mr. White, Imperial's president since 1953, has been designated for nomination to the board of directors of Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)

upheld by the FPC last Oct. 31. But the U.S. commission had not yet announced its decision on the consolidated import applications of three other U.S. gas companies.

A recommendation for these imports must be made by the FPC before the export permits granted at Ottawa will take effect under the projects of Alberta and Southern Gas Co. Ltd., Westcoast Transmission Ltd. and Canadian-Montana Pipe Lines Ltd. These three companies already have received the necessary export licenses from the Alberta Government.

Yellowknife Bear

Do you recommend a turn in Yellowknife Bear?—C.K., Quebec City.

We never recommend turns. Yellowknife Bear has several interests, some impressive. Nonetheless we prefer speculations in companies with single interests, for ease of following.

Chain-Store Stamps

Do you think the chain-store stocks will recover to their former levels?—B.D., Victoria.

While the chains continue to do profitable business, the field has become considerably more competitive and the events which might spark market action of the type of two or three years ago are not readily discernible. The industry has reduced its prospects by adopting trading stamps. If this drain on its earnings could be eliminated (it is to be hoped that provincial governments will make stamps illegal) the outlook for the industry would be improved.

In Brief

Is New Dickenson Mines due to advance in price?—K.E., Windsor.

Depends on extent of ore at depth.

Why did Madsen Gold's earnings decline?—M.M., Kitchener.

Lower grade and lower gold price.

What's the outlook for Coniarum Mines?—C.F., London.

Looks like curtains for its Porcupine property.

How are the prospects of Inter-City Gas?—C.A., Winnipeg.

Bright; outlook for 1960 is 30% sales increase.

Do Consumers Gas look attractive at their prices?—N.S., Windsor.

Yes—as a blue chip spec-vestment.

Will Chromium M & S continue to increase in price?—T.L., Montreal.

Market price should reflect fortunes of basic steel industry.

MAY 28th, 1960

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Our Internal Economy Must Come First

by H. I. Macdonald

THE CURRENT FURORE about whether Canadians are "living beyond their means" has had at least one salutary effect: it has started Canadians thinking about the economic facts of life. But if this thinking is going to be useful, the essential facts must be clearly recognized. In this case, the important point is that we are not dealing with only one problem. In fact, there are three problems which are separate in principle but inseparable in practice: commercial policy, foreign investment policy, and foreign exchange policy. Changes in policy in the one area are bound to have effects on policy in the other areas; thus, it is essential that a composite policy be designed for all three areas.

Ultimately, this is why it is disquieting to discover that there are divergent opinions among the three central policy-makers—Mr. Churchill, Mr. Coyne, and Mr. Fleming—and why it is disappointing to find such inadequate policy evident in Mr. Churchill's department which spans all three areas.

Although he has not had the formal opportunity to outline policy such as Mr. Coyne did in his *Annual Report* and Mr. Fleming in his Budget Speech, neither has he given much clear direction to the House of Commons.

The real problem is that the statement "living beyond our means" is a value judgment and we must ask: How do we determine when we have gone beyond our means? Largely, it depends on our ability to pay for our borrowing and this in turn depends to a large extent on whether our borrowings have gone into productive enterprise which will provide us with the means of re-payment in the future. Notwithstanding our heavy borrowing and burden of invisibles, the proportion of the GNP devoted to servicing the foreign debt has been gradually reduced.

In 1959, the net cost of servicing the foreign capital invested here amounted to just under 1½ percent of the GNP whereas in 1950, it was just over 2 percent and in 1926-1930, it was more than 4 percent of the GNP. As a result, Mr. Fleming makes it abundantly clear that he is opposed to direct measures of control over the level of foreign investment in this country. Mr. Coyne, on the other hand, believes that we must move into a positive attack on the problem. He does not suggest precisely how this is to be done and he will certainly have some

difficulty persuading Mr. Fleming such action is necessary.

The question of our degree of dependence on foreign capital and its reasonableness is equally difficult to ascertain. It is clear, however, that in the periods of rapid economic growth in this country (1900-1913, the 1920's, and the 1950's), capital flowed into Canada at an astonishing rate. Relative to her size and level of economic development, Canada was more dependent on foreign capital in the earlier periods; thus, although foreign capital has supplied about 40% of new capital formation in the last four years, it provided 50% in 1926-1930 and an even larger percentage in the earlier period.

As a result, our burden of foreign indebtedness has certainly been declining compared with the level of production in the economy. Actually, in 1926 and 1939, Canada's net foreign indebtedness was approximately equal to its GNP whereas last year, it amounted to only 44%. As Mr. Churchill has rightly remarked:

"Our debt, considered in relation to our wealth-producing capacity is far less of a burden than it was in the past." However, I do not believe that Mr. Churchill should adopt as complacent an attitude as he does when he adds: "There is little to . . . substantiate the claim that Canadians have been living beyond their means." What is important is that our rate of borrowing need not increase much further in order to substantiate the claim by any measure or criterion.

However, the present balance-of-payments deficit and our level of debt are facts that cannot be wished away by a providential faith in the future of the Canadian economy. Quite properly, Mr. Fleming has chosen to fight inflation and this is vital lest we price ourselves out of world markets and if we are to attain the necessary increase in exports. Secondly, he has expressed in the Budget the Government's deliberate intention to curtail foreign borrowing. As a result, net new borrowings will be about \$210 million, as compared with about \$900 million in the fiscal year just ended and nearly \$1300 million in 1958-59.

Incidentally, the tidiness of his solution in relying on basic "free market enterprise", plus reduced government bor-

rowing as part of the movement to the balanced budget of 1960-61, can be noted in his hope that it will reduce the pressure that has been maintaining the premium on the Canadian dollar. If this were so, then it would also contribute to the solution of our balance-of-payments anxiety by making our exports more attractive and reducing our demand for imports.

Probably no economic problem has caused the man-on-the-street such consternation in recent times as the wish for parity with the American dollar. Mr. Fleming has remained adamant in his position on the Canadian dollar premium: "I would welcome the development of circumstances that would reduce the external price of our dollar provided that it was not the result of an arbitrary and artificial attempt by the Government to work against basic economic forces, and provided it did not arise from any adverse development in our general position."

Instead, the government has proposed to rely on the stimulation of exports although a great deal more effort must be exerted there if we are to be successful, particularly with the developing economies of the world.

Ultimately, the solution to our foreign economic problems is to be found largely in our internal policy with the health of the internal economy largely reflected in what happens externally. In the first place, we must encourage Canadians to save and invest more in domestic production and promote a "buy Canadian" program. In the long run, this will be a more effective method of stimulating the growth of Canadian manufacturing than the methods of tariff protection. Indeed, if we could make early inroads on this problem, we might surpass the 6 percent increase in the GNP to \$37 billion, on which the 1960 Budget is based.

Secondly, we must urge a careful "national manpower" analysis, in a continuing onslaught on unemployment which definitely appears to be of the "specific sector sort" rather than the "general cyclical sort". As long as any economic resources remain unemployed, we are failing to maximize our production. But as long as we face internal problems of this magnitude, we cannot hope for an early solution to our foreign economic dilemmas. It is to be hoped that with imagination, vigor, and some degree of collaboration the three heads of Churchill, Coyne and Fleming will prove better than none.

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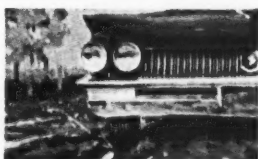
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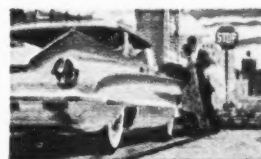
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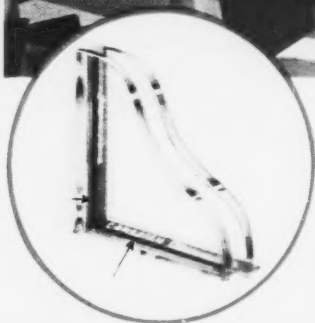


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